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ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

DHRANGADRA STATE

DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON 31ST MARCH 1905.

to

1909-10

and

Dhrol State,

1902-03, 1906-07, 1907-08, 1908-09

and 1909-10

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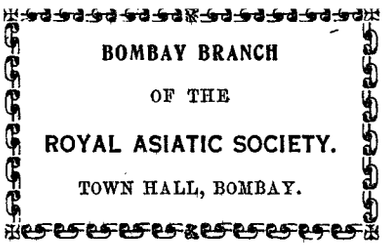

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MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE RESULTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

DHRANGADRA STATE

DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON 31ST MARCH 1905.

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1902-03 to 1907-10
Rajkot: Except 1903-04
1905-06

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RESULTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DHRANGADRA STATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1905.

Preamble ; area, population and tribute.

PREAMBLE:—The area of the State is 1156·5 square miles, and there are 134 villages in all. The population as recorded in the last census is 70,880 souls. It will be seen from a reference to the mortality statistics that the increase in the population has been very slow, a result mainly due to successive bad seasons following on the crippling conditions of the famine of 1899. The State is paying a tribute of Rs. 44,677 to the British Government.

Rainfall.

2. The quantity of rainfall in the season was distributed in the following manner in the various Mahals.

Mahal Station.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Dhrangadra... ...	...	6·68	...	2·66	...	9·34
Halvad	...	10·76	...	1·60	...	12·36
Umarda...	...	2·50	...	2·25	...	4·75
Seetapur...	...	5·18	...	2·20	...	7·38
Methan...	...	6·14	·50	·70	...	7·34

The quantity of rainfall during the year under report registered at the various Mahal stations as compared with the figures of the last five years is shown below.

Name of locality.	Quantity registered in					
	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00
	IN. C.					
Dhrangadra... ...	9·34	15·88	28·24	2·98	14·28	2·78
Halvad...	12·36	12·44	25·95	3·98	19·29	3·10
Umarda...	4·75	13·14	18·78	7·57	11·43	3·89
Seetapur...	7·78	9·66	21·65	6·20	12·97	1·55
Methan...	7·34	18	25·3	6·29	15·24	2·87
Average...	8·31	13·82	23·63	5·41	13·81	2·52

3. It will be seen from the above that the total rainfall in the year under review, is much below the average and is the third small record after A. D. 1899. Monsoon commenced in Dhrangadra on the 4th of July. It ceased on the 7th pouring down during these four days 6·60 inches of water; likewise in Methan. In Halvad, the rains began a day earlier and it rained 10·68 inches till 6th July. Seetapur had also rains from 3rd to 6th July measuring 5·58 inches during that time. From the 7th July to the end of the month there was no rain in any of the Mahals. August also passed without a drop. It will appear that the initial outbreak lasted only for four days—a period unquestionably insufficient for carrying sowing operations to completion. As many fields as possible were plied by the toiling cultivator, who hardly wasted any opportunity that the volatile season-God, in his caprice afforded him. But sowing was not completed, and the period of draught set in. In the month of August, verdent fields were withering for want of nourishment. With despair and misery the poor cultivator watched the heavens in vain for signs of coming rain But no rain was to be had. In the month of September some scattered showers fell on the 14th, 15th and 16th, in the whole district giving about 2 inches of water, but some of our good villages got only 50 to 80 cents, e. g., Tiker, Dewalia Ghantila, Devcharadi, Ankewalia etc.

Virtually the rain of the whole season was confined to 7 days; four in early July and three in middle September, with a gap of 67 dry days in the interval. The crops withered away and the nourishment that September rains supplied was too late in the coming to be of much value. Kharif crop was injured beyond all retrievement and consequently the grain outturn has been two to three annas only. Cotton did not fare better. Some plants died without giving any yield whatever. Some revived in September but the balls were contracted in size, the quality was lower and the yield all round was limited from 6 to 8 annas. Good hopes, were however founded on the Rabi crop, as people had taken to irrigation more extensively, after the experiencies of the recent famine. Watered fields were of course limited in area but cotton and wheat, sesamum and jav were in excellent condition, and if climatic conditions had remained favourable to the last, there would have been less distress all round. But the abnormally severe cold that prevailed in the country, without a parallel in the last thirty five years, rendered nugatory the effects of the hard worked agriculturist, as it spoiled Rabi crop, injured cotton and damaged wheat in irrigated areas by producing a small corn which fetched lower price. In fact shortage of yield owing to severe cold, amounted to six annas in Halvad Mahal and 4 annas, elsewhere.

Land and Land Revenue.

4. The following tables will show the extent of land cultivated during the last five years.

A. Statement showing the number of working Santhis in the State.

1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	
2,696	3,171	3,528	3,212	4,358	

B. Statement showing the area of uncultivated land in the State.

1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1603	1903-1904	1904-1905	
Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	
158,819	119,403	123,949	116,362	127,967	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
63,527	47,761	49,577	46,557	51,187	

C. Statement of irrigated land in the State.

1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1904	
Bighas.	Bighas	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	
3,695	7,389	6,973	6,618	8,068	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1,478	2,955	2,787	*2,689	3,224	

Increase in Santhis.

A comparison of the figures set out in the three tables given above, will show that good agricultural results obtained in 1903-1904 induced an increased number of santhis, with a large influx of outside farmers in the several villages of the State. In 1900 the number of santhis was 2,696, whereas in 1904 it rose upto 4,358. This satisfactory condition was due to persistent efforts of the Revenue Department to increase the number of cultivators in the villages, as the depopulation caused by the pestilential famine of 1899-1900, was so great that every village was in partial ruin owing to the absence of farmers and labourers (Ubhadias) who ceased to exist in that year of woe and distress. Increase in the population by natural causes, is slow and tardy, as it is bound to be, and it could not be expected that cultivation could be pushed to its original limit without having more out-side cultivators and labourers on the soil. The district tour of His Highness the Raj Saheb brought this circumstance prominently to the front and as the consequence of the direction to this point of all efforts on the part of district revenue officials, under the guidance of our energetic Revenue Commissioner Mr. Gordhandas H., several villages got outside farmers who were induced to change

their domiciles by grant of special concessions in Vaje and Vero and cash advances. The following table will show the increase of Santhis in some of the villages, in the year under review.

Town.	Number of santhis in 1903-1904.	Number of santhis in 1904-1905.
Dhrangadra.	160	171
Kankavati.	68	104
Vrajpur.	34	50
Seetapur.	57	88
Devcharadi.	54	115
Nana Ankewalia.	81	99
Khambhda.	16	45
Jalidar.	27	48
Gujarvadi....	112	140

These few instances will show that the number of santhis was greatly augmented and considerable land was brought under cultivation by these new farmers. So far the efforts of the Revenue Department and for the matter of that, efforts emanating from human agency availed. A good rain was all that was wanted for a prosperous harvest. But the utter insufficiency of the rain fall of the season had a blasting effect : nearly 50,000 acres of land remained uncultivated i. e. 4,000 acres more than in the previous year. The initial rain lasted only for four days in July, a period quite insufficient for sowing all the fields. Cotton was grown in 104,057 acres, in last year whereas in July last 78,436 acres were sown with cotton ; similarly 4,982 acres were sown with Til last year, while only 1,932 acres were sown in July. Sowingoperations ceased prematurely for want of rains.

Irrigation.

The area of irrigated land is greater this year. This was natural, owing to the bad condition of the kharif crop. 52 new wells were sunk in the year under report, out of which 51 were of masonry work and one was katcha.

The Agricultural Bank.

5. It may here be mentioned that a new step has been taken for the purpose of lessening the hardship of the cultivator class. It is well known that

the ignorant khedu is at the mercy of the village money lender, who is, in a great majorty of cases a man without any scruples or principles. In order to free the farmer from the thraldom that ties him to his remorseless sowcar, a Co-operative Bank has been started which may be joined by the cultivating classes on payment of an annual fee of R. 1 per santhi. A membership at the Bank entitles the farmer to receive pecuniary assistance from the Bank for the following purposes:—

1 For purchasing seeds.
2 For maintenance of himself and his family.
3 For reaping the harvest.
4 For purchasing bullocks and implements of husbandry.
5 For digging wells.

The Bank advances money to non-members also, but preference is always given to the regular members. It is not the object of the Bank to supersede altogether the ordinary trade of the village Banyan ; and there is an express provision in the regulations of the Bank to the effect that the Bank would guarantee loans advanced by outside persons to such cultivators as are members of the Bank. Thus the chief object of the Bank is to reduce the high rate of interest prevailing in dealings with the cultivator-class and to prevent them from entering into very disproportionate kadhara contracts, so ruinous to their economic condition.

In the year under review, there were 2,500 members enrolled in the membership of the Bank. Monetory aid was given to nearly 720 members to the extent of Rs. 16000, nearly.

The year's insufficient rain has affected the Bank.

It will thus appear that the Bank made a good beginning, and there was every hope that its prosperity would be amply established this year. But the present bad season has hindered the progress of this nascent institution a great deal. It has rendered the return of money advanced last year, impossible and has further created greater demands for assistance than ever. The staff of the Bank includes the manager of the Bank, Mr. Harjivan Shamji Parekh (District Pleader) and one accountant. The revenue officials of the tapa circles render this department every assistance by way of providing a proper medium for communication with its members.

Condition of labourers.

6. The condition of labourers has been fairly maintained inspite of the bad years. The cost of living has not risen and the labour market, if not brisk, has been sufficiently remunerative to the labourer to enable him to support himself.

7. The condition of the cultivators showed a rapid improvement but the bad season that unfortunately blasted their hopes and nullified their efforts this year, has arrested this improvement. The Agricultural Bank is doing all in its power to meet their demands. But the strain is very great and many remissions have to be made in the realisation of the Vero.

The condition of cultivators.

Administration of Justice.

8. The following are the law courts in the State.

1. The Huzur Court, presided over by His Highness the Raj Saheb, being the Highest Court of Appeal.

2. The Sar Nyayadhish court, presided over by Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, High Court Pleader. In criminal matters, this Court exercises the powers of a Sessions Court and in civil matters it has full original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 5,000. It hears appeals from the decisions in criminal and civil cases, of the 1st class and 2nd class Nyayadhish courts of Dhrangadra, Halvad, and Seetapur.

3. The Rajprakarni Bhayati Court presided over by Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, High Court Pleader.

4. The Small Causes Court under Mr. Bhagvandas H. Parekh B.A., LL.B. This court hears monetory suits upto Rs. 25 in the Dhrangadara division.

5. The Court of the Nyayadhish of Dhrangadra. It is presided over by Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh B.A., LL B. This court exercises the powers of a first class magistrate in criminal matters and disposes of civil suits valued upto Rs. 5,000. It has powers of a district magistrate in certain cases and hears appeals from the decisions of third class magistrates.

6. The Court of the Nyayadhish at Halvad. This court has the powers of a second class magistrate in criminal matters with special power of commitment and hears and decides civil suits valued upto Rs. 2,000.

7. The Court of the Second class Magistrate of Seetapur. In civil matters, this court possesses original jurisdiction in suits valued upto Rs. 500.

8. 9. The Courts of the Third Class Magistrates of Umarda and Methan. In civil matters these courts have jurisdiction upto Rs. 250.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

9. The number of crimes reported to the several magisterial courts, including those committed for trial by the Police was 289 as against 177 of the previous year, showing an increase of 112. The number of cases brought upon the files of the magistrates and the sessions court during the year was 210 as against 166 of the previous year. The number of persons involved in these cases was 344. Out of 210 cases sent up for trial, 200 were disposed of during the year.

During the year under review, 17 persons appealed against the decisions of the lower courts; of these, sentences of two were confirmed, of eight modified, of six reversed and proceedings against one were quashed.

Increase in the number of crimes and criminal cases calls for some notice this year. It is due in a certain measure to the pariod of scarcity prevailing this year which has given rise to petty offences of theft etc. But it may be noted that the number of crimes was exceptionally low last year and the number in the year under report is smaller than that in 1902-1903.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

10. The total number of civil suits filed in the civil courts of the State during the year amounts to 817. This with the undisposed-of balance of 58 suits of the preceding year makes a total of 875 cases. Of these 827 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 48 undecided cases.

Value of original suits and appeals.

The estimated value of original suits filed in the civil courts of the State was Rs. 88,124-11-½ as against Rs. 85,818-7-2 in the previous year. The estimated value of suits in which appeals were made and disposed of during the year was Rs. 18,301-8-4 as against Rs. 4,596 in the preceding year.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees including arrears of the preceding year was 695 of which 547 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 148 applications to be disposed of, as against 201 remaining undisposed at the end of the preceding year.

There is a decrease in the number of original suits filed this year, which may be ascribed to the advent of plague in the city of Dhrangadra which drove

away its inhabitants to other places, besides the potent agent of retrogation, *i. e.* scarcity.

New courts of Justice in Seetapur Methan and Umarda.

11. This year magisterial and civil courts were opened in three Mahal stations—Seetapur, Methan and Umarda. Need was felt for the existence of judicial courts at these places, for the benefit and convenience of people living in those Mahals for whom it was a matter of trouble and expense to have to go to Dhragadra for instituting and conducting suits of a small value.

12. The original as well as the appellate work of the civil courts is satisfactory in the year of report, as can be judged from the results noted above and credit is due in a large measure to Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, Sar Nyayadhish and Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh B.A., LL.B., to the first for the erudition and legal acumen displayed in appeal work and to the second for his grasp of facts and strong common sense. The Halvad magistrate has maintained his usual dispatch of work, civil and criminal without in any way impairing its quality. His total of work during the year under report is as under. Heard 178 civil cases, decided 171 leaving a balance of 7. In criminal cases, he has left no arears whatever.

The Small Causes Court.

13. There was a Small Causes Court existing separately for the whole State, which heard monetory suits upto Rs. 100. But Mr. Bhagwandas H. Parekh's duties as the Superintendent of the Educational Department interfered with a proper discharge of the functions of this circuit court. Further-more, it was also found expedient to locate magisterial courts in the Mahal stations with limited powers in civil suits which rendered the existence of a small cause court superfluous for the moffusil. Hence, now the jurisdiction of the small cause court extends only to the city of Dhrangadra and Panchkoshi villages.

Survey and Settlement Department.

14. This useful and important work was begun, as early as January 1904. The Rajasthanic Court had given a quietus to disputes regarding Bhayats and mulgrasias by recording a definitive enunciation of their claims and obligations. But other landholders, who did not contribute anything towards the administration charges either by way of Vaje or Vero, or tax of any kind whatever i. e. untaxed Bahar-khalawalas, whose rights were never investigated and whose holdings never defined, were working under various disabilities created by old notifications that, denied them, inter alia, the right of transfer of ownership. These persons were asking for a thorough adjustment

of their rights and liabilities. Hence, the Alienation Code, prepared on the lines of similar foreign enactments and various Government Resolutions, with a specially reduced scale of quitrents to meet the requirements of the Bahar-khalawalas of the State, was promulgated, in January 1904, after consultation with prominent Bahar-khalawalas. The work under the code is progressing satisfactorily and the investigation of rights and holdings is being carried on by a committee composed of two members nominated by the Darbar and two members elected by the Baharkhalawalas. The settlement officer is the energetic Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, the Sar Nyayadhish. The settlement committee holds its sittings at present in Halvad for the convenience of Halvad Brahmins and the surveyors are busy with measuring khalsa and and pasaita fields in the seem of Halwad. Side by side with this movement, it is the purpose of H. H. the Raj Saheb to effect a complete land survey of the State, and though unfavourable financies render any great outlay for this object out of question at the present moment, still a beginning has been made and with better seasons and re-assured prosperity, it is not too much to hope that all the lands will be duly surveyed out.

Police and Prevention of crime.

15. The total strength of the Police, at the end of the year was 34 mounted and 167 foot. This force is put under the control of Mr. Malubha Devisinhji Jhala, the Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by the following staff of officers :—

One Inspector of police.

Three Chief Constables doing duty at Halvad, Seetapur and Umarda.

Two Jamadars, doing duty as Chief Constables at Methan and Tikar.

16. The Police is distributed in the city of Dhrangadra and the various Mahals in the following manner.

Station.	Foot Police.	Mounted sowars.	Remarks.
Dhrangadra... ...	122	11 +5 Camel sowars.	Regular foot police Dhrangadra are sent to villages to keep chowki in season time ; nearly 80 are sent out in this way. Camel sowars are doing district work by special orders.
Halwad Mahal ...	17 (Head quarter station).	6	
Seetapur Mahal.	7 „	3	
Umarda Mahal...	7 „	3	
Tikar Mahal ...	7 „	4.	
Methan Mahal...	7 „	2	

17. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 22,925, nearly Rs. 7,000 less than in the preceding year. The reason of this reduction is that the number of foot was 200 last year, whereas this year it is 167. The decrease in the number of foot police was due to a limited requirement of constables in the mofussil to perform village duty, as the village police force was strengthened by an addition of 30 Police Patels. The total force of the village police i. e. Police Patels, Pasaitas and Pagis, who are not included in the establishment of the Regular police, is 516, which when added up to the police force, would give, on distribution, one police man to an area of one square mile, and 98 persons.

18. The number of offences reported to the Police was 123 this year, as against 118 of the preceding year. The number of persons arrested in connection with these offences was 167, as agaist 121 of the previous year, Of these, 164 were sent up for trial, out of this number 75 were convicted, 79 either acquitted or discharged and 10 were under trial.

The percentage of conviction to arrest was 45, as against 61·9 in the previous year ; while the precentage of persons convicted to those sent up for trial was 45 as agaist 66·3 of the preceding year.

The amount of property, reported to have been stolen was Rs, 2,627-10-8 out of which property worth Rs. 850-5-8 was recovered, showing a percentage of 32·3 as against 45·1 of the previous year.

19. One achievement of the State Police, during the year under report deserves notice. It was the capture of Miana Maya Sawa, one of the ring-leaders of the band of dacoits, who broke through the Petlad Jail. After a majority of these convicts had met their fate at the hands of of the Chuda police, a few remained who eluded all pursuit and committed depredations under the leadership of Kajadia Maya Sawa. The State Police after receiving a clue as to his whereabouts, was on the look out and Mr. Malubha, the Police Superintendent caught him near Dighadia in the forenoon. The Miana was completely armed and carried a loaded gun; but his camel was dexterously surrounded by Mr. Malubha, his police sowars, and a party of the State Lancers, and before he could fully realise his situation, he was brought down and his capture was effected without a drop of blood being spilt.

The Military Department.

20. This department is under the personal direction of His Highness the Raj Saheb as the Commander-in-Chief. There are three units in the military forces as under:—

	Number of men
1 Maharaja's Lancers	75

2 Infantry 260

3 Artillery... 27

These sections are put under able and trained officers. The Lancers, a smart body of men, is under the cammand of Captain K. S. Bhowanisinhji, His Highness' younger brother, whereas Major K. S. Parbatsinhji is the Military A.D.C. to His Highness. Much care is bestowed on maintaining strict discipline among men and giving them the best training possible.

Two young Bhayats, Lieutenant Balsinhji of Bavli and Lt. Narsinhji of Vavdi, ex-students of the Grassia School, Wadhwan, are employed as second-in-command in the Cavalry and Infantry respectively. These young officers were allowed, by the good offices of Mr. Quin, Agent to His Excellency the Governor, who obtained sanction from Government for the purpose, practical insight into military matters and excellent training at Poona last year. They were attached to the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry and 13 Rajputana Infantry respectively, in the Poona cantonment.

The Medical Department.

21. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

I. The Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra, under the presidency of Dr. Darasha H. Baria L. M. & S. [First Class Honours], assisted by Mr. Kalidas G. Shah, Hospital Assistant, resident doctor at the Hospital.

II. Military Dispensary, Dhrangadara, under Mr. Chhaganlal G. Joshi, Hospital Assistant, who is a medical attendent for the Central Jail also.

III. Bajiraj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Halwad under Mr. Chunilal Vanmalidas, Hospital Assistant.

IV. Charitable Dispensary at Seetapur, under Mr. Gangaram Babaji, Hospital Assistant.

The number of patients treated at these dispensaries is as under :—

Institution.	Outdoor patients.		Indoor patients.		
	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	
Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangdra ...	11,270	13,641	127	109	
Military Dispensary, Dhrangadra... ...	1,406	0	0	0	
Halvad Dispensary...	5,020	5,832	0	0	
Seetapur Dispensary.	1,954	2,244	0	0	

The medical department is under the charge of Dr. Darasha. H. Baria, who with his ever zealous devotion to his profession and high ability has been able to maintain unsullied the prestige and popularity of the Prince of Wales Hospital. No fees are charged for medicines or medical attendance in any of the dispensaries of the State. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 13,906 during the financial year of the State, as against Rs. 10,531 last year. The prevalent diseases this year, as judged from the cases treated at the hospitals, seem to be malarial fevers, rheumatic affections, diseases of the digestive system, ulcers etc.

Bubonic plague in Dhrangadra.

22. Plague.—This terrible disease made its first appearance in Dhrangadra during the year under report. The infection appears to have been imported from Rutlam, C. I. A case occurred, as early as September, in the guest house near the Hospaital occupied by Rutlam followers belonging to the suite of Her Highness the Basaheb Shri Anupkuverba of Rutlam. Soon after the detection, all measures were adopted to disinfect the place and the inhabitants of the adjoining houses were removed to the station side. Then there was a lull for about two months. But the germs of the fell disease were secretly disseminating and Sakat Para, in the neighbourhood of the part previously affected, albeit a very healthy locality with a sparse population, was seething with plague bacilii in December. Plague began in this locality and throughout the period of its visitation, claimed the greater number of victims from this part only. Sanitary and precautionary arrangements were immediately set on foot by Dr. Baria the Chief Medical Officer. Sheds were erected for plague patients far away from the town and Observation and Segregation Camps were established near the railway station. Rats died in numbers in January and daily cases began to occur in the same month. The towns people scared away beyond all reassurance, sought refuge in the neighbouring villages, Wadhwan and other places. This voluntary evacuation, though productive of hardship in changing habitation in the intense cold had a good effect in keeping down the virulence of the epidemic.

The total of cases upto now is 94 attacks, 66 deaths. The plague authorities are assisted by the city police and the municipality in all necessary measures and a detachment of the State Infantry is also doing police duty in keeping guard in the town in its lonely condition.

Veterinery Department.

23. The Veterinery department is entrusted to Dr. Akbarkhan G. B. V. C, who is also in charge of the stables. The work that he is doing is satisfactory, as can be seen from the condition of the horses of the Lancers and other animals.

Education.

24. The Educational Department is under the charge of Mr. Bhagwandas H. Parekh B A., LL.B. In the year under review it was found necessary to appoint a Deputy Inspector to assist the Superintendent in inspecting and examining the village schools. Mr. Harjivan S. Parekh, the District Pleader, was appointed to the post. No other change has occurred in the inspecting staff this year.

Staff.

25. The number of schools in the State may be classified as under :—

Schools.	1904–1095		
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	
Middle School Dhrangadra,	1	191	
Taluka Schools at Dhrangadara, Halvad and Seetapur.	3	827	
Village Schools	30	905	
Girls' Schools, Dhrangadra Halvad, and Seetapur. ...	3	328	
Total.	37	2,251	

The number of boys and girls attending the various schools in the State during the last five years may be shown below.

	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	
Boys... ...	1475	1671	1768	1822	1870	
Girls	310	332	363	360	381	
Total...	1785	2003	2131	2182	2251	

Bearing in mind that the independent control of the department was taken over by the State in 1899, the progress that the department shows since then, is not unsatisfactory. The education of the girls is still as backward as ever. Various inducements have been offered to the girls to attend the schools at Dhrangadra. Halvad and Seetapur by way of quarterly distribution of prizes and scholarships but the attempt is not fol-

lowed by any remarkable results. In order to emphasize superior training that is imparted at the Victoria Jubilee Girls' School in Dhrangadra and to increase its usefulness by opening English classes, that school is placed, during the year under report, under Miss. A. Raitt who brings to her task suave manners and thorough insight in her work. Her presence in the school, would it is hoped, give a fresh incentive to the school-going girls and render the institution more popular.

Results of the last examination may be noted as under.

	1904—1905.			1903—1904.		
	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage
Middle school Dhrangadara...	140	113	80·7	138	88	63·7
Vernacular schools.	1,724	1,288	74·7	1,452	1,298	89·4
Girls schools.....	316	200	63·2	238	221	92·8

The middle school Dhrangadra, is showing a very satisfactory progress. The number of students during the last five years may be noted as under.

1900—1901	1901—1902	1902—1903	1903—1904	1904—1905	
101	120	162	171	191	

The numbers have nearly doubled, and it has necessitated the splitting of 1st and 2nd standards into two divisions each. Two fresh assistants are employed in addition to the existing staff in order to meet this demand. It is under contemplation to open High School standards and it is probable that next year the Middle School will have developed into a full fledged High School. The total cost under this head was Rs. 14,608 this year, as against Rs. 11,850 last year.

Vaccination.

26. Total number of persons vaccinated during the year under report is 24,21 as against 1,774 in the previous year; of these, 1190 males and 1137 females, underwent primary vaccination and 94 were revaccinated. The prevailing disease of small-pox left unscathed the villages of this state, although a few cases occurred in Halvad and Dhrangadhra in the cold season, but the type was not malignant.

Municipality.

27. The City Municipality, Dhrangadra, is doing its work satisfactorily. It is managed by a committee of 24 members, of whom eight are State officers nominated by the Durbar and 16 representatives elected by the people. For the purposes of election, the city is devided into eight wards and each ward is allowed the privilege of electing two of its inhabitants to sit in the Municipal Council. The President is the Diwan. The income of the municipality is derived from two sources—monthly State-grant and secondly rent of market stalls, toll tax, licenses etc. The State-grant ordinarily amounts to ₹s. 500 per month and income from other sources is about Rs. 200 per month. In the year under report, special additional grants were made from time to time by the State in order to enable the Municipality to carry out measures for the prevention of plague.

The Municipal Council elects five of the members to form the managing committee and another committee of four members is appointed to constitute the Sanitary Board. This latter committee is presided over by Dr. Baria. The clean and tidy aspect of the city is due to the great interest, this council is evincing in municipal business and to the satisfactory co-operation of the managing and health-committees. The executive officer is .the Municipal Secretary Mr. Anandrao, who carries out the directions of the Managing Committee and the President.

The total expenditure from the State treasury amounts to Rs. 10,162 for Dhrangadra Municipality and ₹s. 328 in Halvad.

Library.

29. The Jasvatsinhji Library, Dhrangadra is in a fair condition and is receiving steady support from the reading public of the city. The State helped this institution with a donation of ₹s. 200 this year. The number of members was 95 at the end of the year under report. Books worth ₹s. 500 were purchased for the library, which made a good addition to the existing stock.

Public Works, State Buildings and Relief measures.

29 The following figures show expenditure under this head during the year of report.

Infantry Lines and Levelling of roads (as relief measure) ₹s.	69,700
Repairs in the Bungalow Ajitgarh and miscellaneous work	6,170
Total ₹s.	75870

The failure of rains necessitated some sort of occupation for labourers, all of whom were not required in the fields owing to the smaller extent of culti-

vation. Labour was consequently cheep and many labourers were maintained on the levelling of the Infantry grounds and repair of roads.

The Juswatsinhji Asylum for the Destitute etc.

30. This asylum is doing useful work in housing and feeding such persons as cannot maintain themselves owing to chronic sufferings or personal incapacity of any kind and whom, no relative or friend would undertake to support. The chief constables of the Mahals have instructions to see that none in their circuit suffered from destitution and to send any incapacitated persons whom they found deserving of State protection, to the asylum. The number in the asylum was 32 at the end of the year and total expenditure during the year was Rs. 800 nearly.

General Falas.

31. The following contributions were made towards the maintenance of institutions of general utility in the province.

Barton Female Training College	Rs.	120
Lang Library	„	54
Central Institutions	„	4,038
Vaccination	„	734
Miscellaneous	„	300

Printing Press.

32. There are two printing presses in Dhrangadra, the Ajitsinhji Printing Press owned and worked by Mr. Shivlal Tribhuwandas and Ghanshyam Printing Works owned by Mr. Maneklal Vyas. The Raj Gazette and other printing job of the Durbar is done at either of these presses. It may be noted that the owner of the latter press is an energetic man, who has founded a soap factory in Dhrangadra. He prepares both country and English soap. His English soap which is in a primitive condition as yet is without the admixture of fatty substance. As an encouragement to local industry he is allowed the monopoly of manufacturing country soap in the State for ten years.

Ginning Factory and Hand Press.

33. Nothing here requires special mention except that the existing factory which was owned and worked by a corporation of outside merchants and gentlemen, has been purchased by His Highness the Raj Saheb this year and the working of the factory has been entrusted to the Khangi Department of His Highness. There are forty gins in this factory and all these worked throughout the whole season as there was a fair local product of cotton.

The Jails.

34. There are four Jails in the State :—

Dhrangadra Central Jail
Halvad Lock-up.
Seetapur Lock-up.
Umarda Lock-up.

There were thirty persons remaining in these jails last year. Ninty more were admitted during the year under report, making up a total of 120, as against 134 of the previous year. Daily average during the year was 12·71 as against 30·98 last year. The number of prisoners at the end of the year under report was only 20. It may be noted that the number is steadily decreasing every year, the daily average during the year of report being less than half that of the preceding one. Total cost of the year was Rs. 3,774-3-11.

The sanitary condition of the Jail, Dhrangadra, was good throughout the year. Mr. Kalidas G. Shah was in medical charge of the Jail during a greater part of the year, while latterly Dr. Chahganlal Joshi of the Military dispensary was given that charge. They visited the Jail daily and have been mindful of the health and surroundings of the inmates.

35. The workshop attached to the Dhrangadra Jail is still doing useful work by way of affording training to prisoners in such industries as cane work, coir matting, tapes, carpets etc. Of course the low number of prisoners has curtailed the quantity of jail manufacture, a circumstance hardly worth regretting.

Forest Conservancy.

36. The famine of 1897, so prolific of evils has hardly left a more regretable mark of far reaching effect than the devastation of trees. Labourers, their ranks swelled by an influx from cultivating classes who were thrown out of agriculture and ever reluctant to work at relief centres, cut down trees, small and big, and lived by selling these for fuel. This had become their daily occupation and inspite of several measures of prevention, hundreds of trees disappeared, from the country in this way. It was found necessary to take steps to encourage planting of trees on a large scale. The King-Emperor's Birthday was made a fitting occasion for inaugurating this useful measure and hundreds of trees were planted throughout the State on that day. But the preservation of these trees and rearing of new ones, required a separate department and a special officer at its head. Hence the Forest Department was opened during the year under report, with Mr. Harjiwan S. Parekh as the Forest Officer. His duties in connec-

tion with the Agricultural Bank took him out in the district so often that he was found to be the fittest man to take charge of the forests, Beads, trees etc. A general order was at the same time passed by His Highnes the Raj Saheb to the effect that the ownership of trees that hitherto belonged to the State, should be transferred to the owners of land on which they grew. This had the effect of giving private inviduals inducement to plant trees on their own account. Many trees were planted after the promulgation of this order. Further, State trees are also carefully preserved from molestation of any kind. More definite resuits under this department will be recorded in the next year's report, as the department, which is still a new one, will have worked itself into proper shape by that time.

Mortality Statistics.

37. The figures of births and deaths during the last five years are as under:—

	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	
Births	1179	1009	1477	1287	2272	
Deaths	11624	1954	1873	1360	1416	

It is evident that the deaths have exceeded births, from 1900 to 1904. It is only the year under report that shows an excess of births over deaths.

Exports and Imports.

38. The total value of merchandise imported during the year in the city of Dhrangadhra is estimated at Rs 5,34,290 as against Rs. 5,52,396 of 1903-1904 and Rs. 5,43,800 of 1902-1903 whereas the value of the exports amounted to nearly Rs. 1,67,131, as against Rs. 1,33449 of 1930-04 and 1,37.896 of 1902-1903. These figures show a decline in imports and increase in exports during the year. Chief articles imported were timber, cotton goods, silk and woolen cloth, ivory, sugar, grain, matches etc. and those exported were cotton, wool, hide and tobacco. This is not a satisfactory tale for indigenous products and home industry. But this is not much to be wondered at, as the stone trade suffers from heavy railway charges and it cannot therefore command the foreign market, inspite of its excellent quality and the salt production is handicapped and has limitations, that have restricted its out-turn. The State royalty on stone is reduced to one-half for trade beyond Surat and Bhavnagar and a still further reduction is under contemplation of His Highness if the B.G.J.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railway authorities co-operate by lowering the railway freight.

General.

Domestic events.

39. The year under report, has witnessed the departure of Kumar Shri Ghanshamsinhji, Raj Saheb's eldest son and heir-apparent, to England for higher education. This is the first instance of a Kumar of the ruling house of Dhrangadhra having gone to England for study. His Highness fully alive as he is, to the importance of the Rajkumar College as a central institution for educating Kumars, holds its methods of training and adjustment of classes and curriculum to be rather perfect. Further, while going the full length of endorsing all that can be said in favour of the Rajkumar College, education and culture that a few years of scholastic and collegiate course at a known English seminary of learing would impart, would be superior to anything given by the Rajkumar College. Mr. Mayne, was somewhat reluctant to part with K. S. Ghanshamsinhji, but at last, with the kind help of the Agent to H. E. the Governor in Kathiawad and the Bombay Government, it was arranged that the Kumar should start, which he did in May 1904. He is put under the guardianship of Sir E.C.K. Ollivant, I C.S, K.C I.E. who with his characteristic kindness and ever-obliging nature readily undertook to look to the education of the Kumar in England. The Kumar stayed at Eastbourn till December with a private tutor and has now joined Mr. Bowlker's school in Bideford, North Devon. He is preparing for his Matriculation at present. He will join the Oxford University in due course of time.

A very sad event occurred in November. It was the demise of K. S. Prithirajji, the second son of His Highness. This grievous occurrence cast such a gloom over the family that His Highness thought it necessary to effect a change of scene and surroundings, whereupon the family moved to Seetapur, where His Highness stayed till the beginning of January.

It was very regrettable that His Highness could not do himself the honour of attending the Durbar held in Rajkot on the occasion of His Excellency Lord Lamington's visit in March. His Highness was then laid up with a severe attack of pneumonia in Halvad, when his condition for a week was critical.

It is hardly necessary to mention here that His Highness the Raj Sahib's personal interest in the administration of the State is as great as ever. With habits of great industry and indefatigable zeal, His Highness is earnestly at work day to day, guiding every department of the State and ever watchful that the instructions are well carried out. The last year's tour in the district showed to His Highness the necessity of having more settlers to carry on cultivation in depopulated villages and it was due to His Highness' personal exertion that the number of santhis rose to about 4,400 in the year under review. In short,

whatever success may have been achieved in the year's working, is soley due to him.

All the State Officers have worked conscientiously throughout the year and Mr. Parshuram B. Junnarkar B.A.LL.B., Personal Assistant to His Highness, has ably co-operated with me in all important questions, for which they all deseve credit.

Hazur Office, DHRANGADRA.
June 1905.

Acting Dewan, Dhrangadhra State.

PRINTED AT THE RAJKOT S. B. OIL ENGINE PRESS BY DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR.

A MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE RESULTS

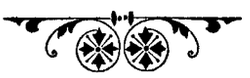
OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

DHRANGADRA STATE

DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON 31ST MARCH 1906.



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1906.

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RESULTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DHRANGADHRA STATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1906.

Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area and population.

The area of the State is 1165.5 square miles and there are 134 villages in all. The population as recorded in the last Imperial Census is 70,880 souls. It may be noted that the increase in population has been one of a tardy progress, owing to natural causes, that retard full vital growth in an agricultural district stricken with scanty rains and successive bad harvests.

2. The annual gross revenue based on an average of past five years, is Rs. 3,56,688 and the tribute payable to the British Government is Rs. 44,677 annually.

3. His Highness the Rajsaheb Shri Ajitsinhji Jasvatsinhji, the head of the Jhala Rajput family, has full sovereign control of the State, and has one natural son, Kumar Shri Ghanshyamsinhji, a young prince of about 17 years of age, at present studying in England. His Highness is connected in marriage with the families of Jamnagar, Mengani, Tharad, Timba and Rajkot.

Principal Events.

4. The close of the last year marked the progress of bubonic plague in full swing in Dhrangadhra. The city was literally abandoned, the bulk of its population having taken refuge in surrounding villages, Halvad and Wadhwan Camp. His Highness the Rajsaheb stayed in Halvad till the end of May. The efforts to eradicate the terrible epidemic were conducted under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State, Dr. D. H. Baria, L.M. & S., who was assisted by the City Police and the Municipality. A segregation camp was established far away from the town and the railway station was kept under strict observation, in order to prevent the influx of afflicted passengers from infected places, in Kathiawar. Sanitary arrangements were admirably carried out by Dr. Baria, which combined with the timely evacuation of the city by the people, had the effect of keeping down the total of cases to 94 and that of deaths to 66 only.

5. The next important event was an unusually heavy rain in the month of July. It commenced on the 22nd of July and ceased on the 26th, pouring down within these four days 25 inches of water and in one day, the 23rd July,

13 inches, a record rainfall for a single day. The result was that many houses collapsed and the railway line was damaged at many places. The total amount of damage caused by this unprecedented rain amounted to nearly Rs. 1,31,997 in the State.

6. The chief event of the year was undoubtedly the visit of His Highness the Rajsaheb to Bombay on the auspicious occasion of the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and the Princess of Wales in India. It was an unique occasion and His Highness did himself the honour of according hearty and loyal reception, to the Imperial guests, on the 9th November 1905 in company with the brother chiefs of the Bombay Presidency. His Highness went to Bombay with the principal state officers and took part in all the state functions that signalised the brilliant occasion.

7. In January His Highness the Rana Saheb of Porbunder and the Rajsaheb of Wankaner visited Dhrangadhra, the latter chief being the first in the family of Wankaner Jhallas, to set his foot in Dhrangadhra after the family feud that separated the two houses in mortal enmity for so many generations.

8. His Highness the Rajsaheb made a tour in the Seetapur district in the month of March for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the agricultural classes.

9. Col. Davies, the Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, visited Dhrangadhra in December and January in the course of his district tour and went to Devalia twice, in connection with the tank dispute with the Morvi Durbar.

10. There is nothing to be noted regarding the principal state officers; there were no transfers or changes among them.

Chapter II.

11. The revenue administration of this State is conducted on the Bhagbatai principle. The levy is of a double nature, partly in kind and partly in cash (Vaje and Vero). The proportion of demand is however not uniform throughout the State. It varies in every village in accordance with the quality of the soil, and the condition of the cultivators. But the proportion once established is not liable to sudden changes, and is followed for a number of years. No changes were made in the year under report, and revenue was collected without causing any hardship to the ryot.

12. The following table will show the extent of land cultivated during the last five years.

A. Statement showing the number of working santhis in the State.

1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	
3,171	3,528	3,212	4,358	5,283	

B. Statement showing the area of uncultivated land in the State.

1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	
47,761 Acres.	49,577 Acres.	46,557 Acres.	51,187 Acres.	38,652 Acres.	

C. Statement of irrigated land in the State.

1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	
2,955 Acres.	2,787 Acres.	2,683 Acres.	3,224 Acres.	3,371 Acres.	

13. A comparision of figures set out in the three tables given above will show that the number of santhis has been steadily increasing since the last year. From the average of 3,300 of the three previous years, the number rose to 4358 in the last year and to 5,283 in the year under report. Evidently more land has been brought under the plough and a large number of outside farmers is settled on the soil to fill up the remaining gaps left by the ravages of the pestilential famine of 1899. So far the efforts of the Revenue Department have borne satisfactory results.

14. The Agricultural Bank, of the existence and objects of which, a detailed account is given in the last year's report, advanced Rs. 5,000 to the cultivators for agricultural purposes.

15. 435 new wells were sunk in the year under report, out of which 315 were of masonry work and 120 katcha.

16. The area of irrigated land is 3,371 acres, as against 3,224 of the preceding year.

17. Nearly Rs. 1,200 represent the suspensions of Vero granted to the cultivators during the year under report.

Chapter III.

Protection.

Legislation.

18. The laws in force in British India relating to the Civil and Criminal Procedures, Evidence, Contract and the Penal Code are followed in their spirit in this State; whereas the State has its own enactments on the following subjects:—

The Court fees. Stamp Laws.
Registration and Limitation.

The courts of law follow the principle of equity as determined and observed in the English courts and often seek guidance from the decisions of the High Courts of Judicature in India and the Privy Council. No fresh laws are introduced during the year under report.

Military Force.

19. The following is the present strength of the military forces in the State.

	Men.	Vacancies.	Sanctioned.	
Artillery.	15	13	28	
Maharaja's Lancers....	65	10	75	
Infantry.	191	70	261	
Band....	39	...	39	

Last year the numbers were as under:—

Artillery 27.
Maharaja's Lancers 75.
Infantry 260.

The Artilery men are armed with muzzle loading carbines and swords; The Maharaja's Lancers with fussil pattern muzzle loading rifles, the cavalry regulation swords and lances; and the Infantry with fussil pattern muzzle loading rifles with bayonets and khukhris.

Cost.

The cost of the Military establishment was Rs. 55,793-8-8 during the year under report.

20. The sections are placed under able and trained officers, working under the direct control of His Highness the Raj Saheb as the Commander-in-Chief. Strict discipline is maintained in the department and sufficient care is bestowed for keeping the forces at a high pitch of efficiency and training.

Efficiency.

The Infantry usually performs guard duty at the treasury, jail, and the palaces and often mounts guard at the principal gates of the city, when city police are employed on district duty.

The Lancers usually perform escort duty.

21. The total strength of the regular police is as under :—

Police.

130 Foot Police.
25 Mounted Police.
3 Camel Sowars.

i. e. 130 foot and 28 mounted. The force is under the control of Mr. Yeshvantrao Wamnarao, the Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by the following staff of Officers.

Five chief-constables on duty at the following five head-quarter stations in the Mahals :—Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Seetapur, Charadwa, and Umarda. One Jamadar on duty at Methan as Chief Constable.

The Police is distributed in the city of Dhrangadhra and the various Mahals in the following manner.

Station.	Foot Police.	Mounted Sawars.	Remarks.
Dhrangadhra ...	93	14	
Halvad. ...	12	3+1 Camel sawar.	
Seetapur. ...	6	2	The Camel Sawars are doing duty under special orders.
Charadwa. ...	6	2+1 Camel sawar.	
Umarda. ...	7	2	
Methan ...	6	2+1 Camel sawar.	

The foot police are armed with muzzle loading guns and with bayonets. The mounted police have carbines and swords.

22. Regarding efficiency and discipline, there is nothing requiring particular mention. The police has shown its usual vigilance in the detection of crime, as will appear from Appendix V.

23. The expenditure under this head was Rs 21,697 as against Rs 22,925 of the past year. The reason of this reduction is that the number of foot police was 167 last year, whereas it was reduced by 37 men in the month of January so that at present the number of the foot police is 130. The decrease in the number of foot police was due to the employment of a very limited number of regular constables in the district, which was counterbalanced by an increase in the village Police.

Village Police.

24. There are 516 men in the village police. These are distributed in the villages in such numbers as the bulk of the village; its situation with regard to the Sarhad, neighbourhood of dangerous tribes such as Jats and Mianas; and necessities of postal communication demand. The village police consist of police Patels, Pagis and Pasaitas, and perform all police duties in the villages under the direction and control of the chief constables. They also assist the revenue officials in collecting and carrying revenue dues etc. They are not on service tenure but are paid monthly salaries in cash.

24. These numbers added up, give us a total of 674 men performing police duties in the State, which would give on distribution one police man to an area of 1·71 square mile and 105 persons.

26. The number of offences reported to the police was 132 this year as against 118 of the preceding year. The number of persons arrested in connection with these offences was 188 as against 167 of the previous year. Of these 188, i. e., the whole number, were sent up for trial, resulting in a conviction of 112 persons. 69 were either acquitted or discharged.

The precentage of conviction to arrest was 59 as against 45 of the previous year, and that to those sent up for trial, is also the same.

Criminal Courts.

27. The following are the Magisterial Courts in the State.

(1) First Class Magistrate's Court, Dhrangadhra, presided over by Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh, B.A.,L.L.B.

(2) Second Class Magistrate's Court, Halvad, presided over by Mr. Harjiwan S. Parekh, District Pleader.

(3) Second Class Magistrate's Court, Charadva, under Mr. Nandlal Keshavram.

(4) Second Class Magistrate's Court at Seetapur, under Mr. Kalyanji Jivram.

(5) Third Class Magistrate's Court at Umarda under Mr. Naranji Jutha.

There is a Sessions Court in Dhrangadhra presided over by Mr. Devshankar J. Dave, High Court Vakil, and the Huzur Court is the final Court of criminal appeal, presided over by H. H. The Raj Saheb.

28. These Courts dealt with 211 crimes, seventyeight less than in the previous year, and 474 persons in connection with the same. Of these 200 criminal cases are disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 11 cases and 46 persons for trial at the end of the year.

During the year under review, 10 persons appealed against the decisions of the lower courts; of these, sentences of three were comfirmed, of two modified, of one reversed, two were sent back for further inquiry and proceedings against one were quashed. The application of one was rejected.

Civil Justice.

29. The following are the Courts of Civil Justice in the State.

I. The Huzur Court presided over by H. H. the Raj Saheb, being the highest Court of appeal.

II. The Sar Nyayadhish Court under Mr. Devshankar J. Dave, High Court Vakil. Its appellate jurisdiction extends over the cases decided by the Nyayadhish Courts of Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Charadwa, and Seetapur and it has full original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 5,000.

III. The Small Causes Court under Mr. D. J. Dave, the Sar Nyayadhish, has cognizance of monetary suits upto Rs. 25 in the Dhrangadhra Division.

IV. The Court of the Nyayadhish of Dhrangadhra under Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh, B.A.L.L.B. It has cognizance of Civil suits valued upto Rs. 5000. It also exercises appellate jurisdiction over the Umarda Thandar's Civil work.

V. The Court of the Nyayadhish of Halvad, under Mr. Harjiwan Shamji Parekh, District Pleader. It hears and decides Civil suits valued upto Rs. 2000.

VI. The Court of the Thandar of Charadwa. It possesses original Civil Jurisdiction in suits valued upto Rs. 500.

VII. The Court of the Thandar of Seetapur. It possesses original Civil jurisdiction in suits valued upto Rs. 500.

VIII. The Court of the Thandar of Umarda. It hears and decides suits valued upto Rs. 250.

30. In the year under report, a new civil Court is opened in Charadwa, and the one existing in Methan is incorporated with the Seetapur court for want of sufficient work.

31. The total number of civil suits filed in the Civil Courts of the State during tbe year amounts to 844. This with the undisposed of balance of 48 suits of the previous year make a total of 892 suits, as against 875 of the previous year. Of these 836 were disposed of during the year leaving á balance of 56 undecided cases. The average duration of a suit in a Civil Court has been one month and fifteen days. The total number of applications for execution of decrees including arrears of the preceding year was 685, of which 501 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 184 applications to be disposed of, as against 148 remaining undisposed at the end of the preceding year.

The estimated value of original suits filed in the Civil Courts of the State was Rs. 1,22,050-10-11 as against Rs. 88,124-11-½ of the previous year.

The appellate work represents 29 appeals filed during the year under report, which combined with 10 undisposed of appeals of the previous year made a total of 39 appeals. Of these, twenty-nine are disposed of, leaving a balance of 10 appeals undecided and on the files of the Courts. Of these, the decisions in 13 are upheld, 6 reversed, 6 amended ; 2 appeals are remanded for trial and 2 are compromised : the average duration has been three months.

32. The work of the Civil Courts, original and appellate, is as satisfactory as it was in the preceding year, and the officers concerned, especially Mr. D. J. Dave the Sar Nyayadhish and Mr. K. D. Parekh the Nyayadhish, Dhrangadhra deserve much credit for a clean balance sheet of work they have been able to present. The appellate work of Mr. Dave is as usual of a high quality and merits especial mention.

Extradition.

33. Eleven persons were extradited from outside during the year under report. Five were Mianas handed over by Malia and six were handed over by Bajana. Whereas Malia and Lakhtar made a demand for three persons caught within the limits of this State.

Of the eleven persons handed over to this state, four were convicted and punished, two were acquitted, and five were standing trial at the Sessions

Court at the end of the year under report. It may be noted with pleasure, that there has been full reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring states and the Agency in this respect.

Prisons.

34. There are five Jails in the State. :—

Dhrangadhra Central Jail.
Halvad Lock-up.
Seetapur Lock-up.
Umarda Lock-up.
Charadwa Lock-up.

The Central Jail, Dhrangadhra, is a beautiful building, very commodious and fully ventilated in the interior. It has a small garden attached to it, tended by the prisoners. Every arrangement is made for the discipline and well being of the prisoners. Dr. Chhaganlal Joshi of the Military Dispensary was in Medical charge of this Jail throughout the year. The workshop attached to this jail was doing very useful work by way of teaching the prisoners, such hand-crafts as coir-matting, carpets, tapes, cane work &c. But nowadays, owing to a very small number of prisoners, the quantity of Jail manufacture has diminished a great deal. The Lock-ups at the four Mahal stations are also neat and clean, but a prisoner sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding fifteen days is always sent to the Central Jail, Dhrangadhra.

35. There were twenty prisoners remaining in these jails last year. Seventy-five were admitted in the course of the year under report, making a total of 95 as against 120 of the previous year. Daily average during the year was 11 as against 12 of the last year. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year was only 13. Total cost under this head was Rs. 3,407.

The general health of the prisoners has been good and only two deaths have occurred among them during the year. The general conduct of the prisoners has been fair and their treatment satisfactory.

Registration.

36. 176 deeds have been registered during the year of which 161 represent deeds relating to mortgages and 15 to sale. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 2,682-10-9 (Vide Appendix XV.)

Municipality.

37. The Municipality of Dhrangadhra is discharging its duties satisfactorily. It did commendable service during the prevalence of plague in Dhrangadhra. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 10,000 for Dhrangadhra Municipality and Rs. 350 for Halvad.

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and crops.

38.- Monsoon began on the 1st of July when there was a general rain measuring about three inches throughout the State. After this initial out-burst there were local showers here and there but on the 22nd of July commenced a copious downpour that did much damage to houses and property. It commenced from the 22nd July and lasted till the 26th measuring twenty-five inches of water during that time. Houses collapsed everywhere and the little crops were either damaged or washed away. The cultivators had to perform the sowing operations again. But this disadvantage was counter-balanced by the fact that the soil was saturated with full moisture, and even the fresh cultivation bore a fair crop although there was practically no rain afterwards. The Kharif crop was indeed benefited by this rain and gave a fair yield but not so the Rabi crop. After the 26th of July the monsoon came to a sudden end except for small showers on the 19th of August and 18th of September, which did not give more than half an inch of water. Hence the yield all round was limited from ten to twelve annas.

The quantity of rainfall in the season was distributed in the following manner in the various Mahals.

Mahal station.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Dhrangadhra. ...	...	30·10	·27	·45	30·82
Halvad.	...	35·94	·15	·40	36·49
Seetapur	...	25	·16	...	25·16
Methan	...	17	·34	·25	17·59

The rainfall was the best after the year 1899 as will appear from the following table.

Quantity registered in						
1905–06	1904–05	1903–04	1902–03	1901–02	1900–01	1899–1900
31–50	8–21	13–82	23–63	5–41	13–81	2–52

39. Public health has remained very satisfactory throughout the year. With the exception of the bubonic plague that abated in April, there was no epidemic prevailing anywhere in the State and the total mortality figures of the year under report conclusively establish that the public health was never better than in the year under report.

	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	
Deaths.	1954	1873	1360	1416	964	

It further shows that the people were generaly happy and there was no scarcity of food.

Wages and labour.

40. Wages have remained high throughout the year, as there has been an increased demand for labour. Busy agricultural operations gave sufficient employment to village labourers, which enabled the labourers in the town to keep the rates sufficiently high.

The following table will show the present price of skilled and unskilled labour :—

Masons	14	annas daily.
Sawyers.	8	annas daily.
Brichlayers.	12	„ „
Carpenters.	12	annas daily.
Labourers.	3 to 4	annas daily.

Prices of food grains have remained very high as will appear from the following table :—

Articles.	Present year for one rupee,	Past year.	
Bajro.	21 Seers.	28 Seers.	
Jowari.	23 „	32 „	
Wheat.	17 „	26 „	
Gram.	20 „	33 „	
Math.	26 „	33 „	

Forests.

41. There are no natural forests in this state, but trees are found either close to villages or tanks. The state had planted a double row of trees on the roads from Dhrangadhra to Wadhwan and from Dhrangadhra to Halvad. Many of these trees suffered

destruction at the hands of starving labourers, who would cut trees for sale, but would never consent to work on relief centres in the famine of 1899. After that year, the need for more trees has been generally felt and hence many trees were planted on the occasion of the King-Emperor's coronation day. A forest Department has since been started for the preservation of the existing trees and rearing of new ones. This department has prevented all molestation of state trees and has taken in hand the planting and growing of new trees.

Trade and manufactures.

42. The total value of merchandise imported during the year, in the city of Dhrangadhra, is estimated at Rs. 4,75,266 as against Rs.5,34,230 of 1904-05 and Rs. 5,52,396 of 1903-04, whereas the value of exports amounted to nearly Rs. 2,24,079 as against Rs. 1,67,131 of 1904-05 and Rs. 1,33,449 of 1903-04. Thus there is a decline in the imports and an increase in the exports, the former circumstances may be ascribed to the depopulation of the city during plague. Chief articles imported were cotton piece goods, silk and woolen cloth, ivory, matches, timber for building purposes, sugar, grain, and ghee; those exported were cotton, wool, hide and tobacco. Thus raw material is the only article of export trade and finished goods have to be imported from outside.

43. The amount of royalty on stone realised during the year has been Rs. 15,000 as against Rs. 9,261 of the preceding year. The stone trade is decidedly improving.

Public Works.

44. The remaining sections of the sanctioned programme of the military lines were partly carried out at a cost of Rs, 11,899 and the palace in the Ajitgadh was repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,259. No other work was undertaken in the year.

Post offices.

45. Post Offices are under the control of the Postal Superintendent Rajkot Division. The State has its own line of postal communication between various Mahal stations for Durbar purposes.

Mint.

46. There is no mint in this State, the Imperial coinage only being current here.

Condition of the People.

47. The condition of the people generally shows a decided improvement in the year under report. There are more than 5,000 santhis working on the Khalsa soil, nearly 900 more than in the previous year and 2500 more than in 1900. On the other hand the demand for assistance from the agricultural bank has dwindled down to Rs. 5,000 and the total mortality has been very low. All these are indications of a more assured prosperity among the agricultural classes, who were the worst sufferers in the last bad harvests. The number of crimes also has diminished a great deal.

Chapter V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

48. The total gross revenue in the official year, Samvat 1961 was Rs. 3,13,804, as against Rs. 5,55,255 of the previous year. The cause of this decrease has been the failure of the previous monsoon and small agricultural produce. The land revenue yielded only two lacs of rupees. The indebtedness includes the principal item of Rs. 9,71,016-8-0 being the Government famine loan, and Rs. 7,00,000 due to Manavadar, a guaranteed debt incurred for constructing the railway line between Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan.

Chapter VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

49. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

I. The Prince of Wales Hospital Dhrangadhra under Dr. Darasha H. Baria, L.M. & S. (First Class) assisted by Mr. Kalidas G. Shah, Hospital Assistant, resident doctor at the Hospital.

II. Military Dispensary, Dhrangadhra, under Mr. Chhaganlal G. Joshi, Hospital Assistant, in charge of the Central Jail also.

III. Bajiraj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Halvad, under Mr. Chunilal Vanmalidas,

IV. Charitable Dispensary at Seetapur, under Mr. Gangaram Babaji, Hospital Assistant.

The number of patients treated at these dispensaries is as under.

Institution.	Outdoor patients.		Indoor patients.	
	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05
Prince of Wales Hospital...	8,027	11,270	120	127
Military Dispensary	2,077	1,406	...	...
Halvad Dispensary.	6,338	5,020	...	...
Seetapur Dispensary. ...	2,273	1,954	...	...

There has been a falling off in the number of patients treated in the Hospital, Dhrangadhra, which the Chief Medical Officer ascribes to the depopu-

lation of the city for nearly four months in time of plague. The other dispensaries however evince increased usefulness. Dr. Baria has been rendering invaluable service to the Medical Department of the State, and the Prince of Wales Hospital, under his charge, has become a very popular institution on this side of Kathiawad. No fees are charged for medicines or medical attendance in any of the dispensaries of the State. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs 10,748 in the financial year of the State, as against Rs. 13,906 last year. The prevalent diseases in the year of report appear to have been malarial fevers, rheumatic affections, ulcers, diseases of the digestic system &c.

50. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year under report is 2,890 as against 2,621 in the previous year ; of these, 1,401 males and 1,370 females, underwent primary vaccination and 119 were revaccinated. The vaccination department is under the charge of the Agency Surgeon and this State has contributed Rs. 758 for its share of the expenses under this head.

51. The figures of births and deaths during the last five years, are as under.

	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	
Births. ...	1,009	1,477	1,287	2,272	1,890	
Deaths. ...	1,954	1,873	1,360	1,416	964	

It was only last year that the figure of births exceeded that of deaths after the pestilential famine of 1899. It has doubled in the year under report. The figure of births is smaller than in the preceding year but is greater by one half than in 1903-04. It may be due to the fact that many families left Dhrangadhra owing to the fear of plague even before its actual outbreak and remained away in Wadhwan, Limbdi and other places long after its cessation. The duty of registering births and deaths is entrusted to the police and the midwives, and the guardians are held responsible for furnishing correct information to the police on the point.

52. The visitation of the bubonic plague in Dhrangadhra claimed 66 victims and ended in May last. Sufficient mention is made of the probable origin of the desease, and the measures adopted for checking its growth in the last year's report, and nothing remains to be added here on the subject.

Chapter VII.

Education.

Staff.

53. There has been a change in the staff in the year under report. Mr. Girdharlal J. Dave B.A. was appointed Superintendent of the Educational Department, vice Mr. B. H. Parekh B.A., LL.B. who was put in charge of the Account Office.

A High School is opened in Dhrangadhra called the Ajitsinhji High School, which imparts education upto the Matriculation standard; and a new English school is started in Halvad, which is intended to teach upto three Anglo-Vernacular standards.

The number of schools in the State may be classified as under.

Schools.	1905–1906.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Ajitsinhji High Shool, Dhrangadhra.	1	206
Bai Saheb Ba English school Halvad.	1	25
Taluka schools at Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Seetapur....	3	770
Village schools.	30	828
Girls' schools, Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Seetapur	3	306
Total. ...	38	2,135

The number of boys and girls attending the various schools in the State during the last five years may be shown below :—

	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Boys. ...	1,671	1,768	1,822	1,870	1,792
Girls. ...	332	363	360	381	343
Total...	2,003	2,131	2,182	2,251	2,135

Results of the last examination may be noted as under :—

	1905-06			1904-05		
	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage
The Ajitsinhji High School	148	98	66·2	140	113	80·7
Vernacular schools.	1,369	1,207	88·1	1,724	1,288	74·7
Girls' schools	228	200	87·7	316	200	63·2

The progress of English education is very satisfactory as may be judged from the following statement :—

	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	
Pupils learning English	120	162	171	191	231	

The middle school, Dhrangadhra, is transformed into a High school and two fresh graduates are engaged to teach higher standards. It is expected that the people of Dhrangadhra will derive much benefit by this institution and that it will receive cordial support from the general public. The fees are very low, one rupee being the fee for the highest class. It is under contemplation to open a hostel in connection with the High school, where students would be lodged fed and looked-after at a moderate cost, under judicious and careful supervision.

The total cost under this head was Rs. 14,467 this year including the salaries of the inspection staff &c.

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Printing presses.

54. There are two printing presses in Dhrangadhra the Ajitsinhji Printing Press owned and worked by Mr. Shivlal Tribhovandas, and Ghansbyam Printing Works owned by Mr. Maneklal Vyas. The printing of the Raj Gazette and other Durbari work is done at either of these presses.

Ginning factory.

55. There is one ginning factory and hand press in the city of Dhrangadhra. It is the private property of H. H. the Rajsaheb and was worked under the superintendence of the Khangi Department. It contains forty gins.

The Jasvatsinhji Asylum for the destitute.

56. This Asylum has been founded four years ago by His Highness in memory of His Highness' late lamented father Maharaj K. S. Jasvatsinhji. Its utility lies "in housing and feeding such persons as cannot maintain themselves owing to chronic sufferings or personal incapacity of any kind and whom no relative or friend would undertake to support." The chief constables have instructions to see that no such persons suffer from destitution in their Mahals but to send them on to the Asylum Superintendent for admission in the Asylum. There are 14 inmates in the Asylum and total expenditure on this head has amounted to Rs. 600 in the year under report.

Library.

57. The Jasvatsinhji Library in Dhrangadhra continues to enjoy liberal support from the State and the reading public. The Graphic, the Review of Reviews, the Strand Magazine, the Indian Magazine, East and West, the Times of India, the Advocate of India, Bombay Samachar, Jame Jamshed and several other vernacular papers afford a good reading in the library.

58. The following contributions were made towards the maintenance of institutions of general utility in the province.

Barton Female Training College.	Rs.	120
Lang Library.	„	36
Central Institutions.	„	4,031
Miscellaneous.	„	2,000

59. The above is the short summary of the results of the administration but it will be incomplete without an acknowledgement of deep indebtedness to His Highness the Rajsaheb whose personal acquaintance with even the minutest details in all branches of the administration has contributed greatly towards infusing a spirit of honest diligence in the discharge of one's duties. His Highness has guided the various departments of the State and keenly watched their working with indefatigable industry and zeal and to this circumstance the results of the year's working may solely be ascribed.

It may be mentioned in conclusion that all the officers have worked satisfactorily during the year for which they deserve credit.

Huzur Office, Dhrangadra,
20th July ~~June~~ 1906.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra.

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Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Dhrangadra State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1905-06.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Azam Karansinhji Mansinhji...	Acting Diwan, Dhrangadra State.	1903 A. D.		
Major K. S. Bhawanisinhji. ...	Military Secretary.	1905 A. D.		
Azam Darasha H. Baria L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1882 A. D.		

(Sd.) [illegible]

Ag. Diwan Dhrangadhra State.

Appendix II.

LIST of Laws in force in the Dhrangadra State

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during year under Report.	Remarks.
The Court Fees Act, The Stamp laws, the Law of Limitation, the Registration Act. The Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandha.	Adapted from British Indian Acts.	None.	With the exception of the laws mentioned here the State Courts are following the undermentioned British Indian Codes in spirit. I. The Civil Procedure Code. II. The Criminal Procedure Code. III. The Indian Penal Code. IV. The Contract Act. V. The Evidence Act. VI. The Specific Relief Act.

(સહી) [illegible]

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra State

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadra State 1905-06.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Artillery. ...	21	19	...	...	25	15	1	{6 Serviceable. 6 Unserviceable.} 12	...	2	2	11	3,856—0—0	13 Vaccancies.
Maharaja's own Lancers. ...	67	15	...	...	17	65	1	...	...	3	6	56	1,4822-15-10	10 Vaccancies.
State Infantry. ...	296	127	4	...	189	230	1	...	Eurasian. 1	5	23	201	3,7114—8-10	70 Vaccancies.
Total. ...	384	161	4	...	231	310	3	12	1	10	31	268	5,5793—8—8	

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1905-06.

Description of office.	number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost	Punishment.			Rewards		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmental.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Dhrangadhra State Police Establishment. ...	158 men.	Foot Police. 1st Grade Rs. 8-8-0; 2nd „ „ 8-0-0; 3rd „ „ 7-8-0; Mounted Police. one grade Rs. 16 per mensem.	Rs. 21,697	...	42 Fined.	...	Rs. 24-8-0 Promotion given to 4 men	Rs. 40 given to 12 men	97	63	The number of 158 include, the chief constables and regular constables only. There are three grades among the chief constables viz Rs. 45, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 per mensem. The office establishment of the Superintendent of Police costs Rs. 1900 annually.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadra.	123	132	167	188	164	188	75	112	79	69	45 p.c.	59 p.c.	45 p.c.	59 p.c.	

(સહી) ફરદુનજી મરઝબાન.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadra.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadra State, during the year 1905-06.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905	1905-1906.	1904-1905	1905-1906	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhrangadra.	Rs. 2,638-9-4.	3,677-11-4	861-4-4.	1,769-12-6	nearly 33. p. c.	nearly 48 p. c.	

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 yerrs.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Theft, criminal breach of trust, bribe, cheating, grievous hurt, forgery, robbery, criminal trespass, mischief.	10	272	282	210	211	474	135	3	65	...	...	64	3	135	288	...	4	51	9	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	No of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.														Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1905-06					Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the and of the year.	
		1904-05.	1905-06.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Disposed without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transfered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Magisterial Courts, Dhrangadra State. ...	289	211	30	194	17	219	14	...	344	474	274	14	135	1	4	46	

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
		Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c, ordered.		Pending.		
					Cofirmed.		Modified.		Reversed										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Dhrangadra. ...	3	9	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
7	58	48	817	844	875	892	827	836	48	56	Rs. 1,22,050-10-11	2	834	8	744	71	6	16	7	172	201	103	36	Rs. 47,042-8-8	One month and fifteen days.	

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for Executions of decrees.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remaaks.
	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06	Value of present year.	1904-05	1905-06	Value of present year.	1904-05	1905-06	Value of present year.	1904-05	1905-06	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
						Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Dhrangadra. ...	201	148	Rs 56,454	494	537	1,34,504	695	685	1,90,958	547	501	96,288	148	184	94,672	142	15	27	

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and result of appeals in the civil suits in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remained for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1995-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06	
7	10	10	27	29	37	39	27	29	10	10	Rs. 18,301-8-11	Rs. 22,830-4-9	13	13	5	6	5	6	1	2	3	2	3 months.	3 months.	

Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadra State during theyear 1905-06.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06				
Dhrangadra. Halvad. Sitapur. Charadwa. Umerda.	5	20	75	120	95	12·71	11·54	13	Rs. 3,407-0-8½	9·1	There were only two deaths in the Jails in the year under report.

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Appendix XV.

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1905-06.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	a.	p.	Fees realized. Rs.	a.	p.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	a.	p.	Fees realized. Rs.	a.	p.	
	252	146891	12	0	2682	10	9	176	75490	13	0	1045	12	10	
Total. ...	252	146891	12	0	2682	10	9	176	75490	13	0	1045	12	10	
Deduct expenditure. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit. ...	...	...	...	...	2682	10	9	...	...	...	...	1045	12	10	

Asst. Superintendent of Registration.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadra

Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1905	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st March 1906.	Remarks.
		1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06		
Municipality Dhrangadra.	...	...	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	...	Rs. 10,000	Nil.	The municipalities are maintained solely by the State and have no independent source of income.
,, Halvad. ...	...	...	Rs. 350	Rs. 350	...	Rs. 350	Nil.	

Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of rainfall in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

State.	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
				I. C.	I. C.	I. C.				I. C.	I. C.		I. C.	I. C.	I. Cents.	
Dhrangadra. ...	...	...	...	30—5	0—27	0—43	...	...	...	0—2	0—73	...	31—50	8—31	16 53.4	

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Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of staple food-grain in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

Article.	During March 1905. Per one rupee.			During March 1906. Per one rupee.			Remarks.
	Maund	sher.	tola.	Maund	sher.	tola.	
Bajri. ...	0	28	0	0	21	0	
Jowari. ...	0	32	0	0	23	0	
Wheat. ...	0	26	0	0	17	0	
Gram. ...	0	33	0	0	20	0	
Rice. ...	0	13	0	0	12	0	
Math. ...	0	33	0	0	26	0	
Mag. ...	0	31	0	0	18	0	
Udad. ...	0	22	0	0	18	0	

(Sd.) [illegible] 15-12-06.

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Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on public works, in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905–06.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
The completion of the Military Lines. ...	Rs. 11,899		Rs. 11,899	...	...	...	Rs. 11,899	
Ajitgadh Palace and miscellaneous work	...	Rs. 1,259	1,259	...	...	...	1,259	
							13,158	

Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL stock in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Dhrangadra State.	1905-1906	8,915	5,065	145	3,745	110	104	39	695	30,540	3,781	...	...	2,826**	**There is no distinction between the carts used for riding and for load carrying. A cart is used for either purpose indiscriminately.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

Name of State.	Country.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Dhrangadra.	1	Rs. 1,503	1	Rs. 735	1	Rs. 76	nil.	nil.	3	Rs. 2,314	

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of medical relief afforded in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1905-06.

No.	Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.			
1	Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra. ...	8,027	120	66	29	7	18	Rs. 8,399	118.9	The medical institution in Dhrangadra was practically closed for about four months owing to plague and consequent depopulation of the town.
2	Military Dispensary Dhrangadra. ...	2,077	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 750	30.1	
3	Seetapur Dispensary. ...	2,273	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 730	32.8	
4	Halvad Dispensary. ...	6,338	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 869	89.5	
	Total. ...	18,715	120	66	29	7	18	Rs. 10,748		

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the Dhrangadra State for the year 1905-1906.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		1904-1905	1905-1906			1904-1905	1905-1906			Births.		Deaths.		
										1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	
Dhrangadra State.	70,880 as per last census.	2,272	1,890	...	382	1,416	965	...	451	32	26	19	13·5	

Ag. Diwan Dhrangadhra

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the schools maintained by the Dhrangadra State for the year 1905-06.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1904-1905	1905-1906		1904-1905	1905-1906	1904-1905	1905-1906	High School.	Secondary.	Primery.	Total.	
							Rs.				
37	38	High school Dhrangadra, English school Halvad and Vernacular schools.	* 1,421	2,135	1,591	166.7	1,949	18	11,310	12,277	*In the past year, the number of pupils on roll on 31st March 1905 was 2251. But owing to the plague in Dhrangadra, the Schools in Dhrangdra were closed and the number of pupils 830 has been excluded as directed by the Agency Educational Officer.

A MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE RESULTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

DHRANGADRA STATE

DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON 31ST MARCH 1907.

Rajkot:

PRINTED BY

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1907.

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RESULTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DHRANGADHRA STATE DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1907.

Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area and Population.

The area of the State is 1156 ·5 square miles and there are 137 villages in all. The population, as recorded in the last Imperial Census is 70,880 souls. As mentioned in the last year's report, the increase in the population is not as satisfactory as may be expected in a healthy and flourishing area, owing to stiffling environment of successive draughts and indifferent harvests since 1899.

2. The annual gross revenue based on an average of the past three years is Rs 498,501, and the tribute payable to the British Government is Rs. 44,677 annually.

3. His Highness Maharana Shri Ajitsinhji Jasvatsinhji, the head of the noble clan of the Jhala Rajputs possesses full sovereign control of the State and has one son and heir Kumar Shri Ghansyamsinhji, aged about 18 years, at present receiving education in England.

Principal events.

4. In the early part of the year under review, His Highness the Raj-Saheb perfomed a pilgrimage to the sacred shrines of Badrinath and Kedareshwar in the Garhwal district. It was accomplished within a period of two months after a toilsome and hard journey (516 miles were done on foot) in the snow-bound girdle of the Himalayas, but it was very gratifying to His Highness's deep religious susceptibilities that he was able to render the homage of his heart at the most sacred Tirtha of India.

5. Kumar Shri Ghanshyamsinhji, returned from England for a short holiday in January, in the company of Sir Charles Ollivant K.C.I.E. Upto now, his education was done in Bideford and latterly in Westward Ho ! under the tutorship of the Rev. Mr. Bowlker M. A. but his appointment to some vicarage in Scotland necessitated a change and Sir Charles Ollivant was good enough to secure the services of an able tutor and the Kumar has resumed his studies for the Cambridge Littlego in Southsea, under his guidance. The Kumar Saheb returned to England in early April. It may be noted that Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, visited Dhrangadhra and stayed for about a week,

under a pressing invitation from His Highness who cherishes great regard for his distinguished guest, which he so well reciprocates.

6. Col. Davies, the Political Agent Jhalawad Prant, visited Dhrangadhra in about September and his successor Major Wodehouse passed through the territories of this State in the course of his winter tour, staying in Dhrangadhra for a few days in March.

7. There is nothing to be noted regarding the principal state officers; there were no transfers or changes among them during the year.

Chapter II.

Administration of the land.

8. The revenue administration of the State is conducted on the Bhagbatai principle. The levy is twofold, in cash and in kind (Vero and Vaje). The proportion of demand is not uniform throughout the State. The varying conditions of soil and substance in every village have led to the adoption of some difference in the scale of demand suitable to every particular case, so that the burden falls equably and causes no hardship to any class of cultivators, which a uniform measure of demand would naturally create, in an agricultural area consisting of many and sudden varieties of soil. This system has an advantage over the Bighoti system in allowing a nearer interest to the cultivator in the fruit of his labour, by making him a participator in kind, whereas his earning capacity is not unduly taxed, as the levy in cash is proportioned to the average yield of his piece of land. The proportion, however, when once established, is continued for a number of years and is not liable to sudden variations. No alteration worth a mention here were made during the year under review and revenues were collected without causing any hardship.

9. The following table will show the extent of land cultivated during the last five years.

A. Statement showing the number of working Santhis in the State.

1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	
3,528	3,212	4,358	5,283	5,308	

B. Statement showing the area of uncultivated land in the State.

1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	
49,577 Acres.	46,557 Acres.	51,187 Acres.	38,652 Acres.	36,490 Acres.	

C. Statement of irrigated land in the State.

1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	
2,787 Acres.	2,683 Acres.	3,224 Acres.	3,371 Acres.	2,355 Acres.	

A comparison of figures set out in the three tables given above will show that there has been a steady increase in the number of working Santhis in the state ;— a rise of 3,528 of 1902-03 to 5,308 in the current year is an admirable achievement of the Revenue Department. The new village of Ghanshyamgadh (named after the heir apparent) the farmers of which came from the Morvi village of Ghantila, is now on its way to full development and assured propserity:—same may be said in a lesser degree, of another new village, Prithugadh founded in memory of K. S. Prithurajji, the lamented son of His Highness, in the vicinity of Seetapur. This latter village was handicapped in the beginning, owing to want of water, but the new pucca well that is approaching completion will suffice for the daily purposes of the villagers. It may be remarked in this con nection that the administrative burdens on the cultivator-class are reduced to minimum and the evil of forced labour, so prolific of constant harassment to the ryot has been abolished altogether, since His Highness' accession to the Gadi. This has been a powerful incentive to the farmers of the neighbouring estates to take up land in this state, so that several of our villages e. g. Pratappur, Kankavati, Sajanpur etc. have given access to outside labour to a great extent.

10. It is worth while to make a rather detailed note on the Agricultural Bank and its results in the present review, as the past fair season has brightened the prospects of this nascent institution and has rendered its existence a boon to those for whom it is intended.

11. The Bank is established for the benefit of the cultivators who as a rule, are thriftless and dependent on the village merchant to a deplorable extent. The question of improving their economic condition enlisted the sympathetic attention of His Highness and as a trial measure towards making them partially independent of the hereditary sowkar, a proposal of starting a co-operative concern, maintained at a small yearly premium by the cultivators themselves, was carried into being. Membership at the Bank was reserved for the bonafide cultivator, who had to pay a fee of R. 1 annually and this privilege entitled him to obtain monetary assistance at a very low interest from the Bank for the following purposes.

1. Purchasing seeds,
2. Harvest labour,
3. Purchase of live stock and implements,
4. Digging wells,
5. Maintenance of himself and his family.

12. The beginning was made with an advance from the State treasury in 1904, but the utility of the Bank was put to a severe test in the following year, owing to insufficient rain and bad harvest. In the first year of its existence, it had enrolled 2,500 members and gave assistance to 720 members to the extent of Rs. 16,000. In the year under report, Rs. 3,089 were advanced, whereas Rs. 8 ,000 were recovered on account of previous advances. Capital of the bank has now arisen to Rs. 28,000. Thus the beginning, though a small one, is made and bids fair to an assured progress and usefulness.

13. The Bank does not profess to step into the place of village Banyan and take money dealings entirely out of his hands, as such an object would be impossible of attainment in the present state of things; but endeavours to lower the rate of interest and ensure fair dealings as far as possible. The Bank guarantees advances of money by merchants to such persons as are its members at its rate of interest and thus provides a safe investment to outside capital, so that its characteristic feature is that it supplements the present rural banking while correcting its vices and faults.

14. 44 new wells were sunk during the year under report, out of which 25 were of masonary work and 19 katcha. In the preceding year, the total number of wells having received an addition of 435 in one year, fewer wells were sunk in the year under report, as also the fair rains of the year curtailed the expediency of compulsary irrigation to a certain extent. It may be noted in this connection that the irrigated land measured 2,355 acres this year as against 3,371 acres of the previous year ; this decrease may be ascribed to the sufficiency of rain water for purposes of cultivation, a point of view of agricultural economics current among the cultivators, who would take to any extensive irrigation only if the rains failed.

15. During the year under review, the suspension of vero amounted to Rs. 486. The dues are levied without any hardship to the ryots.

Suspensions of Vero.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

16. The laws in force in British India relating to the civil and criminal procedures, the laws of Evidence, Contract Act, and the Penal Code are fo-

llowed in the State courts in spirit; whereas the State has its own enactments on the following subjects.

1. The Court Fees.
2. The Stamp Laws.
3. The Registration Rules.
4. The Law of Limitation.
5. Police Act.
6. Opium Act.
7. Salt Act.
8. Village Police Rules.
9. Law relating to Boilers and Prime Movers.
10. Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandh. (Penal provisions and criminal procedure.)
11. The Military Act. And other minor acts and regulations.

The State courts administer law with due regard to the principles of equity as established and acted upon in the English tribunals and often seek guidance from the rulings and decisions of the Indian High Courts and the Privy Council.

17. During the year under report, the military law was promulgated for the military service of the State. No other enactment was made during the year.

Military Force.

18. The following is the present strength of the military force in the State.

Name of Unit.	Sanctioned strength.	Present number.	Vacancies.	Remarks.
Artillery.	28	26	2	
Maharaja's Lancers....	75	63	12	
Makhvan Regiment including band. ...	300	244	56	

The numbers were the same last year. The artillery men are armed with muzzle loading carbines and swords; the Maharaja's Lancers with fussil pattern muzzle loading rifles, cavalry regulation swords and lances, and the Infantry with fussil pattern muzzle loading rifles with bayonets and khukhris.

19. The artillery men perform duty at the Zenana guard. The Maharaja's Lancers furnish the usual escort and body guard of His Highness and the royal family, and assist the mounted police in district work or on emergent occasions, such as the tracking and pursuing of dacoits or other dangerous criminals. The infantry performs guard duty in the palaces, the jail etc., and takes share in police work in the city, when the regular police are sent off in the district to protect the khalawad or the sarhad in harvest time.

Duties.

20. The cost of maintaining this force amounted to Rs. 51,767-8-0 during the year under report, as against Rs. 55793-8-8 last year.

21. The sections are placed under the command of able and trained officers, working under the direct control of His Highness the Raj Saheb as the Commander-in-Chief. In fact the commanding officers of the various units are directly responsible to His Highness for maintaining proper discipline and keeping the men at a high pitch of efficiency and training. The secretarial work of the military office is entrusted to Col. Bhavanisinhji, His Highness' brother, who submits the minutest details for His Highness' orders and carries them out with scrupulous care and zeal. While maintaining the force at a high water-mark of excellence, His Highness has taken care to give preference to the Jhalas in enlisting the ranks, so that the majority of higher officers represents the Bhayats and two companies of the regiment are completely recruited from the Jhala Rajputs. It may also be noted that an attempt has been made at turning the depredatory propensities of the Mianas into another channel; a company is being recruited entirely from the Mianas; it is officered by a Miana Jamadar and the Mianas that have enlisted are found to be submitting to the discipline and training with no less zeal than their other comrades. It is an experiment at reducing the well-known marauders into lawabiding sepoys, and so far it has succeeded well.

22. The total strength of the regular police is as under.

Superintendent	1
Chief constables	5
Drill subadar	1
Jamadars	4
Mounted sowars	25
Camel sowars	3
Ragular police	130

The police is put under the control of Mr. Yashvantrao Vamanrao, Superintendent of police and the subordinate staff is posted in the mahals as under.

Five constables are doing duty at the following head-quarter-stations in the mahals. Dhrangadhra, Halwad, Seetapur, Charadwa, and Umarda. One Jamadar is posted in Methan and three are posted in Dhrangadhra for work in the Superintendent and chief constable's offices and special district duty.

The police are distributed in the city of Dhrangadhra and the various mahal stations in the following manner.

Station.	Foot Police.	Mounted Sawars.	Remarks.
Dhrangadhra. ...	91	14	
Halvad. ...	14	3+1 Camel sawar.	
Seetapur. ...	7	2	
Charadwa. ...	5	2+1 Camel sawar.	
Umarda. ...	7	2	
Methan. ...	6	2+1 Camel sawar.	

23. The foot police are armed with muzzle loading guns and with bayonets. The mounted police have carbines and swords.

24. Regarding efficiency and discipline, there is nothing requiring particular mention. The men are drilled by an experienced officer and every care is taken that the police preserve a proper measure of vigilance in the prevention and detection of crime.

25. The expenditure under this head was Rs 17,836 as against Rs 2,677 of the preceding year. This total excludes the expenditure of the office of the Superintendent of Police, which is about Rs 2,000. There is no increase or decrease in the number of men, which is the same as last year, so that the apparent difference in the total of cost for the two years requires to be explained. As remarked in the last year's summary the strength of the foot police was 167 men till January 1906, when a reduction was made and the number was brought down to 130. This has been preserved throughout the year under report; it is clear therefore that the cost of 37 foot police from April to January gives a bigger total for 1906. It may be noticed that each grade of foot police has received an increment of one rupee this year, as the existing graded salary was regarded to be too low for the maintenance of the hard worked constable. Now the grades are Rs 9-8-0 Rs 9-0-0 and Rs 8-8-0. It is to be hoped that this increment will have a desirable effect in materially

improving the lot of the men and in offering them a better incentive for continued and conscientious service in the department.

26. The police have been fortunate in capturing three dangerous criminals during the year under report. Two outlaws Vasharam Dhana, and Punja Shama, the first an escaped convict of the Petlad jail in Baroda territories, and the second concerned in the murder of a Garasia named Jathubha of Vana, and eluding all efforts of the Agency police to arrest him, were caught fully armed in the village of Dholi on 30th January 1907 by a party of police and the Maharaja's Own Lancers led by Mr. Yashvantrao, the Superintendent of Police. Vashram Dhana had outlived the united endeavours of the Baroda police and Kathiawar States and Agency police which culminated in the Chuda encounter, and was leading a free-booter's life. His last enterprise was a loot in the Muli State in the company of Punja Shama. Mr. Yashvantrao obtained a clue to their whereabouts and surrounded them while they were passing through Dholi at day-break on the 30th January. The outlaws had advantage of good shelter in a vada and were armed with muzzle loading guns and a good round of cartidges. It was pluck that was necessary in such a position and the surrounding party lacked nothing of this quality. Mr. Yashvantrao was the first to step into the cover and show to the criminals that business and no dallying was meant on his side. Naturally, they gave up the unequal contest and surrendered.

A few days after this, the chief constable of Umarada arrested Khachar Kala Odha on 12-2-07, who is charged with having committed the murder of Gagji Ladha a police of Mota chhurda under Paliad. The murder was committed on 15-1-904.

It may also be remarked in passing that the police captured a Petlad criminal named Kajadia Maya Sawa, a Miana in 1905 also.

Vilage Police

27. 516 men constitute the village police force. These are distributed in villages in such numbers as the size of the village, its situation in regard to Sarhad, neighbourhood of dangerous tribes such as Jats and Mianas, exigencies of postal service and finally the necessity of furnishing an obligatory escort to the Mianas who choose to travel through the state territories, usually demand. The village police consist of Police Patels, Pagis and Pasaitas, who perform all police duties and render specified assistance in revenue matters under the direction and control of the chief constables. Previously the Pagis and Passaitas were given pieces of land on service tenure but as this system was found to partially interfere with an efficient discharge of ordinary duties of the village police who had both to

cultivate and to serve, cash payment was substituted and now they are generally given cash salaries every month.

28. These numbers added up, give us a total of 684 men performing police duties in the state, which would give on distribution one police man to an area of 1. 30 square miles and 105 persons.

29. The number of offences reported to the police was 104 as against 132 of the preceding year. The number of persons arrested in connection with these offences was 141; 135 were sent up for trial which resulted in a conviction of 79; 49 persons were either acquitted or discharged. The percentage of conviction to arrest is 56 as against 59 of the previous year, and that to those sent up for trial is 58 as against 59.

30. The following are the magisterial courts in the State.

1. First class magistrate's court, Dhrangadhra, presided over by Mr Kalidas D. Parekh B.A.L.L.B.
2. Second class magistrate's court, Halvad; presided over by Mr. Vithalrao Anandrao.
3. Second class magistrate's court, Charadwa, under Mr. Nandlal Keshavram.
4. Second class magistrate's court Seetapur. under Mr. Kalyanji Jivram.
5. Third class magistrate's court at Umarda, under Mr. Naranji Jutha.

There is a Sessions court in Dhrangadra presided over by Mr. Devshankar J. Dave, High court pleader; and the Huzur Court is the final court of criminal appeal presided over by His Highness the Raj Sahab.

31. These Courts dealt with 232 crimes, as against 211 of the previous year and 435 persons in connection with the same. During the year under review 30 persons appealed against the decisions of lower courts: of these sentences of 10 were confirmed, of 11 modified, and 7 reversed; applications of two persons are pending.

Civil Juslice.

31. The following are the Courts of Civil Justice in the State;

I. The Huzur Court presided over by H. H. the Raj Saheb, being the highest Court of appeal;

II. The Sarnyayadhish Court under Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, High Court Vakil. Its appellate jurisdiction extends over the cases decided by the Nyayadhish courts of Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Cha-

radwa and Seetapur, and it has full original Jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs 5000.

III. The Small causes Court, under Mr. D. J. Dave, Sarnyayadhish, has cognizance of money suits upto Rs. 25 in the Dhrangadhra division.

IV. Ths Court of the Nyayadish in Dhrangadhra, under Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh, B.A.L.L.B. It has cognizance of civil suits valued upto Rs. 5000. It also exercises appellate jurisdiction over the Umarda Thandar's Civil work.

V. The Court of the Nyayadhish of Halvad, under Mr. Vithalrao Anandrao. It hears and decides Civil suits valued upto Rs. 2000.

VI. The Court of the Thandar of Chardawa. It possesses original Civil jurisdiction in suits valued upto Rs 500.

VII. The Court of the Thandar of Seetapur. It possesses original civil jurisdiction in suits valued upto Rs. 500.

VIII. The Court of the Thandar of Umarda. It hears and decides suits up to Rs 250.

32. There has been no change in the number or constitution of these courts during the year under review.

33. The total number of civil suits filed in these courts during the year amounts to 857 as against 844 of the previous year. This with the undisposed of balance of 56 suits of the previous year, gives a total of 913 suits, as against 892 of the preceding year. Of these, 862 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 51 cases. The average duration of a suit in the Sarnyayadhish Court has been one year five months; in the Small causes Court, it has been twentyeight days, and in the Nyayadish and Thandars' Courts it has been two months and twenty three days. The total number of applications for execution of decrees, including arrears of the preceding years was 740 as against 685 of the preceding year: of these 560 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 180 applications to be disposed of as against 184 of the previous year.

The estimated value of original suits filed in the Civil Courts of the State was Rs. 74,613-9-6 as against Rs. 1,22,050-10-11 of the previous year.

The appellate work represents 39 appeals filed during the year under report, which combined with 10 undisposed of appeals of the previous year makes up a total of 49 appeals. of these, thirty two were disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 undecided appeals. Of these, the decisions in 11 were upheld, 8 revers-

ed, 9 amended. 2 remanded for trial, and 2 were compromised; the average duration has been four months.

34. The work of the civil courts has, as noticed in the last year's summary, been satisfactorily done in the year under review as regards both the quantity and the quality—a result due to the efficient supervision and admirable insight of His Highness, who personally hears and decides the appeals in the Huzur Court, as well as, to the honest and faithful discharge of judicial duties by the officers, specially Mr. D. J. Dave, the Sarnyayadhish and Mr. K. D. Parekh, the Nyayadhish. The work of the former is as usual, of a high quality and the latter has been able to despatch the heavy file of his original work with commendable speed.

Extradition.

35. Two persons were extradited from outside during the year under review. One was a woman from Virpur, who was charged under an offence defined in Sec. 379 of the Indian Penal Code, but was discharged on account of insufficiency of evidence against her. The second was a Garasia from Jamnagar who was simply fined after conviction. There was no demand from outside during the year.

It may be noted that there has been full reciprocity in this respect on the part of all concerned.

Prisons.

36. There are five jails in the State.

The Central Jail in Dhrangadhra
Halvad Lock-up.
Seetapur Lock-up.
Umarda Lock-up.
Charadwa Lock-up.

The Central Jail in Dhrangadhra, is a very commodious building and provides a perfectly secure prison house even for very dangerous criminals. Sanitation in the interior of the Jail is quite perfect; Mr. Chhaganlal, of the military dispensary, was in medical charge of the jail throughout the year and looked after the health of the prisoners. A workshop is attached to the jail in which prisoners are taught such useful crafts as coir-matting, making of carpets and tapes, cane work etc. but for the last three years, this part of the Jail industry is steadily on the decline, owing to a considerable fall in the number of prisoners which presented a total of 14 at the end of the year under report and the quantity of jail manufacture is diminishing proportionately. The building has a small plot of land attached to it, in which jail labour is devoted to horticulture on a small scale. The Lock-ups at the four Mahal stations are situated in

healthly surroundings but their utility has a very limited extent, owing to the rule that a prisoner sentenced to more than fifteen days should be sent to the Central jail in Dhrangadhra.

37. There were thirteen prisoners undergoing imprisonment at the opening of the year under report. Eighty six were admitted in the course of the year,giving a total of 99 as against 95 of the previous year. Daily average was 11 during the year; the same figure represents the average in 1905-06 and 12 was the average in 1904-05. The year under report closes with foutrteen prisoners in all the jails. Total cost under this head was Rs 3902, as against Rs 3407 of the previous year.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good and no death has occurred among them during the year. Conduct of the prisoners has been fair, and their treatment judicious.

Registration.

38. 196 deeds have been registered during the year, as against 176 deeds of the previous year.

Municipality.

39. The municipality of Dhrangadhra is rendering useful service to the city as usual, and if sanitation has to do anything with the outbreak or spread of plague, the municipality has succeeded in keeping it off at a time when many places in the immediate neighbourhood were affected. Cleanliness is insisted upon and rigorously observed in the city itself. An elaborate programme of widening and repairing old-roads outside the city is being carried into effect since August last and now that part of it is pushed to completion within a comparatively short period, it is hoped that in a year or so, this part of the urban improvement will be fully accomplished. The Municipality is maintained entirely by the State and the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 8002-8-0 excluding Rs. 350 sanctioned for Halvad municipality. This sum excludes an extra grant for road repairing allotted specially for the purpose. It may also be mentioned that the management of municipal affairs is entrusted to a committee consisting of 4 official members and 4 members elected by the city.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Crops.

40. Rain fall of the season was very evenly distributed. Though it did not present a big total it rained at requisite intervals and in fairly sufficient quantity for purposes of the Khariff crop ; except at the latter end of the season when it stopped too abruptly. Strong showers in Seetapur and Methan on the 3rd of June, herald-

ed the approach of monsoon, which fairly began in almost all the Mahals on the 10th of that month. On that day Halvad had its full share of the first favours of this fitful element and cultivation was pushed on under the most hopeful signs in that mahal; Dhrangadhra was visited later on i. e. on the 22nd June, when it got one inch and forty four cents. Cultivators were able to sow extensively, and further timely showers did much towards improving the prospects of the coming harvest. There was good rain on the 5th of July throughout the state which continued with a few breaks, to the end of that month. August commenced without a drop but it rained on the 9th about an inch of water. Halvad was more fortunate and got an inch and fifty cents on the 22nd of August. Again there was a general and final rainfall on the 25th, 26th, and 27th. In September there were a few showers here and there in the first week, which marked the close of the monsoon. Had the same good fortune that attended the course of the monsoon in the beginning continued down to the end of September, cotton crop would have been benefitted immensely and the year's yield would have been a record one. But, as it was, abrupt cessation of the rains curtailed the cotton yield and minimised the hopes based on the Rabi crop.

41. The quantity of rainfall of the season was distributed in the following manner in the various mahals.

Mahal station.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	
Dhrangadhra. ...	3·59	5·83	1·80	·55	11·77	
Halvad	5·42	5·80	4·40	.65	16·27	
Seetapur.	4·57	7·54	2·28	·86	15·25	
Methan.	4·53	6·96	4·87	·58	16 94	
Charrdwa	4	9·95	7·12	·85	21·92	

42. The following table shows the quantity of rainfall as registered in the whole year with that of the four preceding years.

Quantity registered in.					
1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	
23·63	13·82	8·21	31·50	12.71	

43. Public health had remained very satisfactory throughout the year. There was no epidemic prevailing in any part of the State. There was a scare in the city itself, of dying rats and impending plague in the month of October but it turned out to be utterly groundless. Nevertheless, the existence of plague in Wadhwan Camp necessitated thorough vigilance, which was duly observed in the medical inspection at the railway station and other inlets.

The figures of births and deaths during the last five years are as under.

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	
Births. ...	1477	1287	2272	1890	2173	
Deaths. ...	1873	1360	1416	964	1038	

Population is steadily increasing since 1904-05 and the figures of the year under review are even better than those of the past years. In fact the ratio of deaths was only 14 as against 13 of the previous year.

44. Wages have remained high throughout the year, as there has been an increased demand for labour all over the country. The construction of a new railroad on the Ahmedabad line, and the rapid development of Mill Industry on this side of India have given an impetus to labour market and concurrently with this, busy agricultural operations offered full employment to rural labour. These circumstances enabled the labourers in the town to keep up the rates in spite of the employer.

The following table gives the present price of skilled, and unskilled labour:—

Masons	14	annas to 1 rupee per day
Sawyers	8	annas
Bricklayers	12	annas
Carpenters	12	annas
Labourers	4	annas

Prices of food grains have gone down this year as will appear from the following table.

Articles.	Present year, for one rupee.	Past year, do.
Bajri.	27 Seers.	21 Seers.
Jowari.	33 „	23 „
Wheat.	23 „	17 „
Gram.	26 „	20 „
Rice.	12 „	10 „
Math.	42 „	26 „
Mag.	26 „	18 „
Udad.	27 „	18 „

45. There are no natural forests in this State, but trees are found either close to villages or tanks. The State had planted a double row of trees from Dhrangdhra to Wadhwan and from Dhrangadhra to Halvad. Many of those trees were cut down by starving labourers in the famine year of 1899. After that year, need for more trees has been generally felt and hence many trees were planted on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's Coronation day. A forest department has since been started for the preservation of the existing trees and rearing of new ones. Many trees were planted in the year under review, on the new roads that lead to the new palace in Ajitgadh from the Sakatgate and the tank.

Trade and Manufactures.

46. The total value of merchandise imported during the year in the city of Dhrangadhra, is estimated at Rs. 5,18,345 as against Rs. 4,75,266 of the previous year; whereas the value of exports amounted to nearly Rs. 167131 as against Rs. 224079 of the previous year. Thus there is an increase in the imports and a decrease in the exports this year. Chief articles imported were timber for building purposes, cotton piece goods, silks, ivory, matches, sugar, gram, ghee, gold and silver; whereas those exported were cotton, wool, hide, and tobacco. Thus raw material is the chief article of export and finished goods have been brought from outside.

Stone-trade.

47. The amount of royalty on stone realised during the year has been Rs. 23500, as against Rs. 15,000, of the previous year and Rs. 9261 of 1904-1905. The ordinary rate of royalty was Rs. 12-8-0 per 100 cubic feet of stone of all kinds, except pavement slabs for which there was a special rate viz Rs. 15 per 100 cubic feet. A

reduction of half the rate was granted to the consignors who sent stone to or beyond Surat and Bhavnagar. During the year under review, a general reduction has been made whereby all big stone:—pavement slab or otherwise:—bears royalty at the uniform rate of Rs. 9-2-0 per 100 c.f.; dabdis Rs. 2 per 100 c.f. and rubble Rs. 1 per 100 c. f. It may be pointed out that, dabdi and rubble bore no special rate up to now, so that the export of this excellent small stone was almost nil. This general reduction is of course liable to a further reduction by one half in cases of stone consigned to or beyond Surat and Bhavnagar. It may be remarked that this trade is seriouly handicapped by a heavy cost of carriage and the newly imposed customs duty at Viramgaum. The B. B. &. C. I. Railway authorities have been good enough to lower their charges on stone carried on their line and if the B. G. J. P. Railway acts in the same spirit, there is no reason why this excellent stone should not command a wide market in Bombay. During the year, a considerable quantity of stone was indented for, by the Survey and Settlement Departments of Ahmedabad and Viramgaum for purposes of erecting boundary marks.

Public Works.

48. Some repairs were made in the Military Lines at the cost of Rs. 370, and an addition was made to the Ajitniwas palace for Zenana accommodation. The construction of this beautiful wing cost about Rs. 19660 during the year under review.

Post Offices.

49. Post Offices are under the control of the Postal Superintendent Cutch-Wadhwan Division. The State has its own line of postal communication between mahal stations for Durbar purposes.

Mint.

50. There is no mint in this State, the Imperial coinage only being current here.

Condiction of the people.

51. The condition of the people is decidedly improving: so elastic is the mode of living and so few the necessities of life of the agricultural classes that a couple of fair seasons is enough to restore the famine stricken cultivator to a semblance of prosperity and ease. It would be too early to say that the ravages of the past bad years are thoroughly repaired; nevertheless, the recuperative forces are actively at work, and a pronounced improvement in the economic condition of the people would be a near result unless something untoward happens in future.

CHAPTER. V.

Revenue and Finance.

52. The total gross revenue in the official year (Samvat 1962) was Rs. 6,26,704, as against Rs. 3,13,804. of the previous year and Rs. 5,55,255 of 1904-1905. The indebtedness includes the principal item of Rs. 9,71,016-8-0

being the Government famine loan and Rs. 7,00,000 due to Manavadar, a guaranteed debt incurred for constructing the railway between Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan. During the year under review, all arrears of interest on the Government loan, amounting to Rs. 91,905-11-11 were paid off.

CHAPTER. VI.

Vital Statistics.

53. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

1. The Prince of Wales' Hospital, Dhrangadhra, under Dr. Darasha H. Baria L.M.&.S. (First class) assisted by Mr. Kalidas G. Shah. Hospital-Assistant.

11. Military Dispensary Dhrangadhra, under Mr. Chhaganlal G. Joshi, Hospital Assistant, in Charge of the central jail also.

111. Bajirajba Charitable Dispensary at Halvad, under Mr. Chunilal Vanmalidas.

1V. Charitable Dispensary at Seetapur, under Mr. Gangaram Babaji, Hospital Assistant.

The number of patients treated at these dispensaries is as under;

Institution.	Outdoor patients.		Indoor patients.	
	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06
Prince of Wales' Hospital...	9,977	8,027	113	120
Military Dispensary... ...	1,821	2,077	0	0
Halvad Dispensary... ...	6,094	6,338	0	0
Seetapur Dispensary. ...	2,011	2,273	0	0

These figures show better results as compared with those of the previous year, except in the case of Prince of Wales' Hospital, which shows an apparent increase. It may be noted in this connection that the total cases treated in 1904-05 in that institution, were 11270, which represents a normal average, while the decrease in 1905-06, apparently exceptional, is due to the circumstance that the city was vacated for four months owing to the presence of plague in the early months of 1905 and consequently less work was done in that hospital. Doctor Baria has been performing his duties with his usual diligence and skill and the Department, under his able guidance, has attained a measure of efficiency and usefulness, that does credit to all concerned. No fees are cha-

rged for medicines or medical attendance in any of these dispensaries. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 11332 as against Rs. 10748 of the previous year. The prevalent diseases in the year under report appear to have been malarial fevers, rheumatic affections, ulcers, diseases of the digestive system &c.

54. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year under report is 2513 as against 2890 of the previous year. Of these 1257 males and 1232 females underwent primary vaccination and 24 were re-vaccinated. The vaccination department is under the charge of the Agency Surgeon and the State contributed Rs. 761 as its share of the expenses under this head.

55. The Prince of Wales' hospital provides a very convenient accommodation for in-door patients, who are carefully treated by Dr. Baria and his staff. The popularity of the institution has travelled far beyond the limits of the State, as may be seen from the catalogue of in-door patients, many of whom are generally foreigners. There is a separate ward for in-patients from Bhayat and other respectable classes who would prefer special or Zenana arrangements, attached to the building itself, but at a reasonable distance from it. This ward consists of a pair of fine rooms with a spacious veranda in front.

56. The figures of births and deaths during the last five years may be repeated here.

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	
Births. ...	1,477	1,287	2,272	1,890	2,173	
Deaths. ...	1,873	1,360	1,416	964	1,038	

It may be noticed that the figure of births doubled that of deaths in 1905-06 for the first time after the famine of 1899 and the proportion is even better in the year of report. The duty of registering births and deaths is entrusted to the police, whereas local mid-wives and guardians are under an obligation to supply correct information on the point to the police.

57. There was no plague in the state during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

58. The department was under the charge of Mr. Girdharlal J. Dave B.A.L.L.B. who combined the duties of his office as the Educational Superintendent with those of the head Master of the Ajitsinhji High School.

Staff.

The number of schools in the state may be classified as under.

Schools.	1906 1907.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Ajitsinhji High School Dhrangadhra.	1	186
Bai Saheb Ba English School Halvad.	1	54
Taluka Schools at Dhrangadhra Halvad, Seetapur....	3	723
Village schools.	31	769
Girls' schools, Dhrangadhra, Halvad, Seetapur.	3	269
Total. ...	39	2028

The number of boys and girls attending the various schools in the state during the last five years may be shown below.

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
Boys. ...	1,768	1,822	1,870	1,792	1,699
Girls. ...	363	360	381	343	329
Total...	2,131	2,182	2,251	2,135	2,028

Results of the last examination may be noted as under.

	1906-07			1905-06		
	Presented	Passed.	Percentage	Presented	Passed	Percentage
The Ajitsinhji High School....	161	101	60·3	148	98	66·2
Middle School Halvad.	22	19	86·3			
Vernacular schools.	1315	1154	87·7	1369	1207	88·1
Girls' schools... ...	205	174	84·8	228	200	87·7

The progress of English education is very satisfactory as may be judged from the following statement.

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	
The Ajitsinhji High School.	162	171	191	206	186	
Baisaheb Ba Middle School.	...	...	...	25	54	

The total cost under this head was Rs. 14,325. including the salaries of the inspection staff &c.

CHAPTER. VIII.

Printing Press.

59. There is one printing press in Dhrangadhra, the Ajitsinhji Printing Press owned by the Jhalawad Native Industries Company and managed by Mr. Maneklal Chhaganlal Vyas. The printing of the Raj Gazette and other Durbari work is done at this press.

60. There is one Ginning Factory and hand press in the city of Dhrangadhra. It is the private property of H. H. the RajSaheb, who was pleased to annex it to the Jalawad Native Industries Company during the year under review. It contains forty gins.

The Jasvatsinhji Asylum for the destitute

61. This Asylum has been founded five years ago by His Highness in memory of His Highness' lamented father Maharaja K. S. Jasvatsinhji. Its purpose embraces "housing and feeding such persons as cannot maintatin themselves owing to chronic sufferings or personal incapacity of any kind and whom no relative or friend would undertake to support." The chief constables have instructions to see that no such persons suffer from destitution and to send them on to the Asylum for admission and care. There were 13 inmates in the asylum and total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 550 in the year of report.

Library.

62. The Jasvatsinhji Library in Dhrangadhra continues to enjoy fair support from the state and the reading public. Among the important papers and magazines that furnish literary recreation to the public, are the Graphic, The Review of Reviews, The Strand Magazine, The Indian Magazine, East and West, The Times of India, The Advocate of India etc etc.

63. The following contributions were made towards the maintenance of institutions of general utility in the province.

Barton F. T. College	Rs. 120.
Lang Library	36.
Central institutions	4543.

64. The above is the brief outline of the year's working but it would hardly suggest the extent to which every department—from military to municipal—is indebted to His Highness's personal care and indefatigable industry for guidance and encouragement, in all that conduces to a successful issue either in discipline, despatch or method. From the parade ground in the early morning to the inspection of public works in the evening dusk, the whole daytime is devoted to a diligent discharge of public duties by His Highness, which displays an amount of energy and will, not often met with. Plainly and truly speaking, the results of the year's administration are solely due to him.

65. It may be mentioned in conclusion, that all the officers have worked satisfactorily during the year, for which they deserve credit.

HUZUR OFFICE, DHRANGADHRA,
18th MAY 1907.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadhra State.

PRINTED AT THE RAJKOT 'S. B. OIL ENGINE' PRESS BY DAMODAR GOVERDHANDASS.

Appendix I

Names of high officials in the Dhrangadra State and Residency officials showing charges in personnel during the year 1906-07.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Azam Karansinhji Mansinhji...	Acting Diwan, Dhrangadra State.	1903 A. D.		
Colonel K. S. Bhawanisinhji...	Military Secretary.	1905 A. D.		
Azam Darash H. Baria L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1882 A. D.		

...

...

Appendix II.

List of laws in force in the Dhrangadra State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during year under Report.	Remarks.
The Court Fees Act, The Stamp Laws, The Law of Limitation, The Registration Act. The Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandh.	Adapted from British Indian Acts.	None.	With the exception of the laws mentioned here, the State Courts are following the undermentioned Britith Indian Codes in spirit. 1. The Civil Procedure Code. 2. The Criminal Procedure Code. 3. The Indian Penal Code. 4. The Contract Act. 5. The Evidence Act. 6. The Specific Relief Act.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadra State 1906-07.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Artillery. ...	15	13	...	...	1	27	1	{6 Serviceable. 6 Unserviceable.} 12	...	2	2	23	3,576-0-0	2 Vacancies.
Maharaja's own Lancers. ...	65	19	1	...	20	63	1	...	...	2	7	54	1,3410-8-0	12 Vacancies.
Makhwan Infantry.	230	123	1	1	107	244	1	...	Eurasian. 1	7	27	209	3,4781-0-0	56 Vacancies.
Total. ...	310	155	2	1	128	334	3	12	1	11	36	286	5,1767-8-0	

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Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1906-07.

Description of office.	number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmental.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Dhrangadhra State, Police Establishment. ...	158	Foot Police. 1st Grade Rs. 9-8-0 2nd „ „ 9-0-0 3rd „ „ 8-8-0 Mounted Police. One Grade Rs. 16-0-0	17836-0-0.	None.	83	...	Rs. 134-0-0 promotion given to 124 men.	Rs. 3 given to 1 man.	96	62	

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Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadra.	132	104	188	141	188	135	112	79	69	49	59 p.c.	56 p.c.	59 p.c.	58 p.c.	7 accused are pending trial.

Appendix VI

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadra State, during the year 1906-07.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentages of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1905–1906.	1906–1907.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhrangadra.	Rs. 3,677-11-4.	Rs. 3,754-7-½	Rs. 1,769-12-6	Rs. 2,132-15-0	48 p. c.	56-75 p. c.	

[illegible] Dewan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Theft, hurt, grievous hurt, criminal breach of trust, mischief murder.	25	269	294	211	232	435	116	3	47	2	30	32	2	116	293	...	...	33	30	9	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	Eight criminals, are transferred to upper courts.

ધ્રાંગધ્રા રાજ્યના સરહદ

દીવાન, ધ્રાંગધ્રા રાજ્ય.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Dharangadra State during the year 1906-07.

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	No of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1906-07					Total.		Persons disposed of.						
		1905-06.	1906-07.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Disposed without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transfered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Magisterial Courts. ...	211	269	46	136	60	170	22	1	474	435	274	19	116	8	...	18	

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
		Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c, ordered.		Pending.		
					Cofirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Dhrangadra. ...	3	18	...	...	10	7	11	5	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by the transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	Value.	Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
7	48	56	844	857	892	913	836	862	56	51	74613-9-6	14	832	11	739	95	16	6	1	193	288	69	312	131944-2-6	Four months and eight days.	

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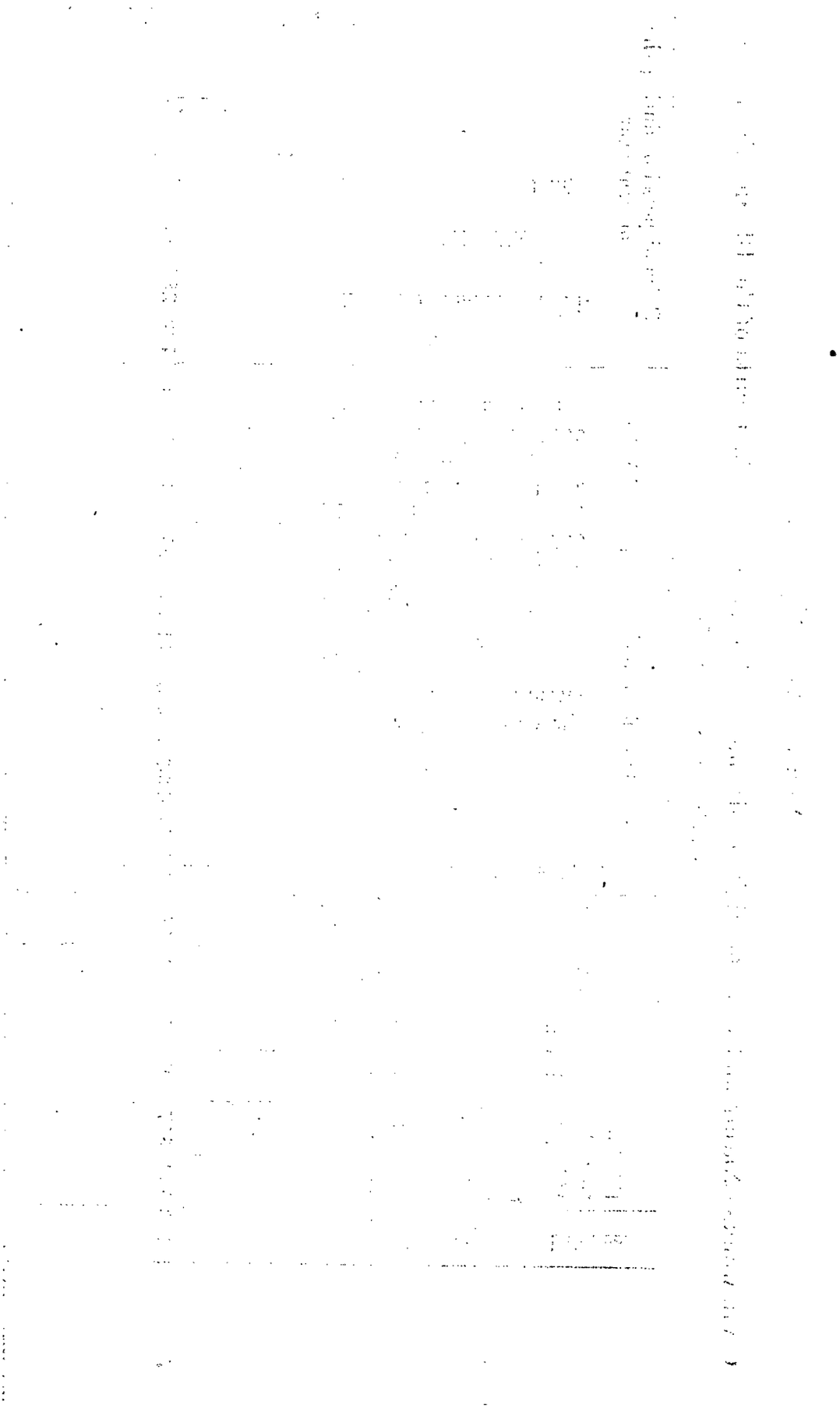

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for Executions of decrees.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07	Value of present year.	1905-06	1906-07	Value of present year.	1905-06	1906-07	Value of present year.	1905-06	1906-07	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Dhrangadhra...	148	184	96284-9-10	537	556	69392-2-½	685	740	165676-11-10½	501	560	61382-1-½	184	180	104294-10-10	121	22	37	

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and result of appeals in the civil suits in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisious amended.		Cases remained for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	
3	10	10	29	39	39	49	29	32	10	17	22,830-4-9	8,840-4-8	13	11	6	8	6	9	2	2	2	2	3 months.	11 months.	

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07				
Dhrangadra. Halvad. Sitapur. Charadwa. Umarda.	5	13	86	95	99	11-54	11-17	14	3902-11-5½	$13\frac{6}{31}$	

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1906-07.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrangadra.	256	291	217	266	18	21	4	1	0	0	17	3	254	281	108833	138235	0	0	2	10	

Appendix XV.

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1906-07.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	a.	p.	Fees realized. Rs.	a.	p.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	a.	p.	Fees realized. Rs.	a.	p.	
	176	75490	13	0	1045	12	10	291	138235	11	6	2143	9	8½	
Total. ...	176	75490	13	0	1045	12	10	291	138235	11	6	2143	9	8½	
Deduct expenditure. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit. ...	...	...	...	...	1045	12	10	...	...	...	...	2143	9	8½	

Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1906	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year,	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st March 1907.	Remarks.
		1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07		
Municipality Dhrangadra.	...	10,000-0-0	8,002-8-0	8,002-8-0	10,000-0-0	8,002-8-0	Nil.	The municipalities are maintained solely by the State and have no independent source of income.
,, Halvad. ...	...	350-0-0	350-0-0	350-0-0	350-0-0	350-0-0	Nil.	

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Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of rainfall in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

State.	April 1606.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.	October 1906.	November 1906.	December 1906.	January 1907.	February 1907.	March 1907.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
			I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.				I. C.		I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Dhrangadra. ...	...	...	3—59	5—83	1—80	0—55	0—16	...	...	...	0—78	...	12—71	31—50	17—88	

Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of staple food-grain in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

Article.	During March 1906. Per one rupee.			During March 1907. Per one rupee.			Remarks.
	Maund	sher.	tola.	Maund	sher.	tola.	
Bajri. ...	0	21	0	0	27	0	
Jowari. ...	0	23	0	0	33	0	
Wheat. ...	0	17	0	0	23	0	
Gram. ...	0	20	0	0	26	0	
Rice. ...	0	12	0	0	10	20	
Math. ...	0	26	0	1	2	0	
Mag. ...	0	18	0	0	26	0	
Udad. ...	0	18	0	0	27	0	

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on public works, in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
The completion of the Military Lines. ...	0	370	370	0	0	0	370	
Agitgadh Palace and Miscellaneous works	19660-6-9	0	19660-6-9	0	0	0	19660-6-9	
							Rs. 20030-6-9	

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Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Dhrangadra Stata.	1906-1907	11651	5480	1225	3912	320	319	49	739	57852	5196	6	179	2399	

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	Country		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Dhrangadra.	1	Rs. 1,503	1	1657-1-3	1	Rs. 213.	nil.	nil.	3	3373-1-3	

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APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadra State, during the year 1906–07.

No.	Item.	Rupees	Total.	Remarks.
	RECEIPTS.			
	Cash Balance at the beginning of the year,	683		
	Receipts during the year,			
1	Land Revenue.	4,62,245		
2	Jamabandi from Bhayats etc.	27,061		
3	Desh-dan	74,865		
4	Stamp, Court Fees	21,865		
5	Education	1,615		
6	Judicial Courts	7,938		
7	Dhrangadra Railway	20,795		
8	Excise receipts	3,871		
9	Miscellaneous	6,449		
			6,27,387	
	EXPENDITURE.			
1	Administration charges	1,23,260		
2	Dispensaries, including vaccination	12,100		
3	Education	11,760		
4	Public Works	19,660		
5	Jail	3,902		
6	Regular Police	19,836		
7	Military Establishment	51,767		
8	Municipality	8 200		
9	Dharmada	4,440		
10	Peshkashi	44,677		
11	General Falo	5604		
12	Interest on Manavadar, (Railway) Loan for two years	57,120		
13	Interest on Government Loan (all arrears)....	91,906		
14	Prince of Wale's visit	24,859		
15	H. S. Ghanshamsinhji's education in England	12,000		
16	Pilgrimage to Badri Nath etc.	10,672		
17	Rajkharcha	19,699		
18	Village Police and Irregular Sirbandi	32,625		
19	Stables	4,000		
20	Miscellaneous	69,282		
	Closing balance	18		
			6,27,387	

Appendix XXIII

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1906-07.

No.	Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.			
1	Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra ...	9,977	113	67	30	5	11	8,890—2—10	153-2	
2	Military Dispensary Dhrangadra. ...	1,821	...	...	...	...	...	826—4—3	30-8	
3	Halvad Dispensary. ...	6,094	...	...	...	...	...	890—5—4½	93-1	
4	Seetapur Dispensary. ...	2,011	...	...	...	...	...	725-12—4½	27-7	

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the Dhrangadra State for the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1905-1906	1906-1907			1905-1906	1906-1907			1905-1906	1906-1907	1905-1906	1906-1907	
Dhrangadra State.	70,880 as per last census.	1,890	2,173	283	..	965	1,038	73	...	26	30	13-5	14	

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the schools maintained by the Dhrangadra State for the year 1906-07.

No .of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1905-1906	1906-1907		1905-1906	1906-1908	1905-1906	1906-1907	High School.	Secondary.	Primery.	Total.	
38	39	High school Dhrangadra, English school Halvad and Vernacular schools.	2,135	2,028	1,660-7	1,532-5	Rs. 2,532	Rs. 144	Rs11,649	Rs14,325	

A MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE RESULTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

DHRANGADRA STATE

DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1908.

Rajkot :

PRINTED BY

DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

"SVADESH BANDHAV" OIL ENGINE PRESS.

1908.

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RESULTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DHRANGADRA STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1908.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Area and Population.

1. The State of Dhrangadra lies in the north of the peninsula of Kathiawar and to the south of the lesser Ran of Kutch, between 23·13 and 22·33, north latitude, and 71·48 and 71, east longitude. Its area is about 1,167 square miles, not counting the Dhrangadra portion of the Ran, with a population, according to the census of 1901, of 70,880 souls. This State possesses Wantas in the undermentioned villages of the Viramgam Paragnah of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, viz. (1) Kumarkhan, (2) Aniali, (3) Wasvelia and (4) Savlana. It pays an annual tribute of Rs. 40,671 to the British Government and Rs. 4,006, as Junagadh Jortalbi.

2. The annual gross revenue calculated on an average of the past three years is Rs. 5,64,261.

3. His Highness Maharana Shri Ajitsinhji, the Head of the Jhala Rajputs, has been in good health throughout the year and has been evincing a deep interest in the administration in all its branches as before. The various departments of the State have received most careful attention from His Highness, and efficiency, which is the main aim of his rule, has been maintained at the same high standard as before. In fact, during the year under report he has enjoyed no holiday, except for a week's stay in Rajkot, which he visited in October, at the pressing invitation of the Thakore Saheb Shree Lakhaji Raj of Rajkot on the occasion of his marriage. His Highness went to Bombay in August under medical advice and spent a few days there in February also, a welcome but brief change from daily office routine, which he punctiliously adheres to, from a high sense of duty.

4. Kumar Shree Ghanshamsinhji, the Heir-Apparent, who, as mentioned in the last year's report, returned to India and after three months, went back to England in April and continued his studies in Southsea with his tutor Mr. Sholto Douglas. The Kumar Saheb has been reported by Sir Charles Ollivant, to be making very satisfactory progress in his studies and to be exemplary in his character and manners, which is the principal object of his residence and educa-

tion in a distant foreign country. It may be mentioned that he is the only son of His Highness and naturally shares the best affection of his father, who gives him best training that can be imparted to him untainted by the company or influence of doubtful characters who usually surround an Indian palace, however much the situation may be guarded against.

5. In January His Highness was compelled to leave Dhrangadra and encamp at Seetapur, on account of an outbreak of plague in the capital. This year's visitation was unusually severe and lasted till April. His Highness returned to Dhrangadhra at the end of April. Among the distinguished visitors to Dhrangadra, during the year, were Thakore Saheb Lakhaji Raj of Rajkot who was good enough to come over here for the Vastu ceremony of the new palace, as also Major Wodehouse, the Political Agent. Mr. FitzGerald and Major Wodehouse stayed here together for about a week in April last and took a good deal of interest in the public institutions they visited.

6. The members of the Rajya Kutumb have enjoyed excellent health throughout the year.

7. There is nothing to be noted regarding the principal State officers; as there were no transfers or changes among them during the year.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue Administration.

Administration of the land.

8. The revenue administration of the State is based on the Bhagbatai system, the principal features of which, are that, the cultivator, while not possessing any inherent occupancy right, and holding the land during the pleasure of the State theoretically, virtually cultivates it on a sort of partnership arrangement, the terms of which may be briefly stated to be the furnishing of land by the State and contribution of labour by the cultivator. The levy is generally twofold, in cash and in kind, in a proportion that varies according to the quality of the land on the one hand and the custom of a particular village on the other. Besides the principal items of the State levies, viz. Vaje and Vero, there are other ready money taxes, but these are small charges and are now reduced in number, to the simplification of the vahivat and contentment of the cultivator. This system is found to work well, inasmuch as, it has an advantage of linking the interests of the landlord and the tenant, so that the produce is shared by the two in a manner that leaves the farmer directly interested in the piece of land he cultivates. With greater labour and care, the greater return is assured to the tenant, which is not the case where a uniform cash bighoti is levied. Besides the bighoti system presupposes a fairly uniform quality of soil for a satisfactory adjustment of the rental,

and is found to work harshly when a draught occurs, an event not quite so rare as before.

9. No alteration worth mentioning has been made during the year in the proportion of levies and the revenues were collected without causing any hardship.

10. The following tables will show the extent of the cultivated Khalsa land during the last five years.

A.—Statement showing the number of working Santis in the State.

1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
3,212	4,358	5,283	5,308	5,750

B.—Statement showing the area of uncultivated land in the State.

1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
46,557 acres.	51,187 acres.	38,652 acres.	36,490 acres.	36,106 acres.

C.—Statement showing the area of irrigated land in the State.

1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
2,683 acres.	3,224 acres.	3,371 acres.	2,355 acres.	2,910 acres.

11. A comparision of the figures given above evidences, a steady increase in the working Santis which is likely to reach 6,000 very shortly. The progress appears to be remarkable, after a very appreciable decline that was registered in 1899-1900, when an uphill struggle lay before the Revenue Department of rehabilitating tenantry from a poor figure of about 2,000 Santis and much general distrees. That nearly 5,800 Santis are now under cultivation is a sufficiently fair achievement of the Revenue officials, as it indicates large tracts of land reclaimed from desolation and increased agricultural materials and live stock.

Two new villages are now founded, one near Kankavati called Baisahebgad, after the name of H. H. Maha Rani Saheb Rajkotwala and another called

Mayapur, which takes its name from H. H.'s eldest daughter, Kunvri Shri Mayakunvar Ba. It was found necessary to provide convenient habitation for farmers who were inclined to give up distant cultivation. In fact certain areas of arable land were found lying fallow only because they were inconveniently distant from the surrounding villages. Suitable locality was therefore selected and two above-named villages were founded to facilitate cultivation. Bai Sahebgad has drawn cultivators from Machhu-Kantha and the other village from other neighbouring places. It may be noted that every care is taken to spare the cultivators the petty annoyances that result from the application of such time-worn practices as Veth or forced labour and imposition of small taxes.

12. It may be noted that the village of Jhokda was returning very low revenue; so poor is the quality of its soil, that the cultivators could not be induced to take any pains for its improvement. Consequently Vaje Bhag is remitted altogether during the current year, and a certain increase is made in the Vero, an arrangement, which leaves the entire produce to the farmer subject to cash payment only. It is expected that the alteration will benefit the farmers, so that they will bestow greater care on the improvement of the soil. In Kuntalpur, nearly 200 parajas of untilled land are brought under cultivation for the first time, the cultivators being induced to take it up on a contract that they should give only $\frac{1}{4}$ produce to the State, to the exclusion of any other levy. A similar arrangement is sanctioned for Rawaliawader, with regard to thirty Santis of its fallow land.

13. A new group was formed from the villages under Halvad, for purposes of revenue convenience and placed under a Mahalkari with head-quarters at Tikar. The Halvad Mahal was too big for the vigilant care of one Mahalkari and the necessity for a partition was often felt.

14. It has been mentioned in previous reports that the lands of this State have not been regularly surveyed and the survey department was opened under the Alienation Act to survey the Bahar Khala fields in 1904. General survey of Khalsa lands was also contemplated, but the settlement work is still unfinished and except for the lands under Halvad and few other villages their regular survey is yet to be accomplished. In the meantime many irregularities were constantly cropping up into notice, of uneven distribution of Santis under each Kar, of disparities in the standard of a Santi in different villages, as consisting of a particular number of Bighas, which gave rise to a feeling of discontent among the cultivators themselves. Further, the figures of Santis allotted under each village from ancient times were never revised and the register of tenantry had become an almost unreliable authority. A rough revenue revision was therefore ordered and the Sar Nyayadhish was put in charge of the work

in January. He has commenced with the Seetapur Mahal which he has not yet finished. The holdings are now examined and a correct and full record is made of the tenants and the rights of the levy etc. in each village.

15. The agricultural bank has carried on its mission of assisting the cultivators by making advances at a moderate rate of interest. The advances made during the year under report amount to about Rs. 4,000, and the recoveries on past transactions are nearly Rs. 5,000. The bank is primarily supported by the State and its membership is limited to the cultivator class, who are enrolled on payment of an annual fee of Re. 1. The chief aim of this institution is to make the farmer partially independent of the village Sowcar by supplying a source of ready pecuniary aid, and though the dealings of the village bankers were not to be supplanted by the Bank, as such an undertaking was too vast to be controlled by it, yet it certainly supplemented them and introduced a lower rate of interest and fairer terms.

17. During the year, the levies from the cultivators were made very leniently, leaving a balance of nearly Rs. 7,000, to be recovered next year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

18. The laws in force in this State are generally adapted from those in British India. Some of the acts of British India are followed in spirit, e.g., the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Code, the Indian Penal Code, the Law of Contract, the Specific Relief Act, the Transfer of Proporty Act, the Law of Evidence etc. The following are some of the State Acts in force at present.

1. The Court fees Act.
2. The Stamp Act,
3. The Registration Act.
4. The Law of Limitation.
5. The Police Law.
6. The Opium Act.
7. The Salt Act.
8. The Village Police Act.
9. Law relating to Boilers and Prime Movers.
10. Rajasthanik Nyaya Prabandh (Penal Provisions and rules relating to the Criminal Procedure).
11. The Military Act and other minor acts and regulations.

19. The State Courts administer justice with due regard to the principles of Equity as established and acted upon in British Courts and to the principles

of Hindu and Mahomedan laws and prevailing custom, and often seek guidance from the rulings and decisions of the Indian High Courts and the Privy Council.

Military Force.

20. The Military Department is under the control of His Highness the Raj Saheb, who has himself assumed the duties of the Commander-in-chief. His Highness is assisted in this work by his brother Colonel Kumar Shri Bhavanisinhji, who holds the post of the Military Secretary.

21. Captain Narsinhji, a Bhayat of Vavdi, was made Commandant of the Makvan Infantry in July. He was Second-in-Command for about 4 years, after his return from Poona, where he received military training in British regiments.

22. Lieutenant Govindsinhji a Bhayat of Malvan, continued to be in command of the Maharaja's Own Lancers.

23. Lieutenant Merubha, a Bhayat of Susvav, is taken up in Infantry and he now occupies the post formerly held by Captain Narsinhji as Second-in-Command.

24. Captain Jemalsinhji continues in charge of the Artillery.

25. The following is the present strength of the Military force in the State.

Name of unit.	Sanctioned strength.	Present number.	Vacancies.
Artillery...	29	28	1
Maharaja's Lancers.	75	63	12
Makvan Infantry...	300	297	3

404 308

The numbers were the same last year.

26. The artillery men are armed with muzzle loading carbines and swords; the Maharaja's Lancers with fussil pattern muzzle loading rifles, cavalry regulation swords and lances, and the Infantary with muzzle loading rifles with bayonets and Khukhris.

27. The Maharaja's Lancers furnish the usual escort and body guard of His Highness and family, and assist the mounted police in district work or on emergent occasions, such as pursuing outlaws and criminals etc. The Infantry perform guard

Duties.

duty at the palace, the Jail, etc., and assume police duties in the city, when a portion of the urban police is told off on district duty in season time, to protect the Khalawads and patrol the Sarhad.

28. The cost of maintaining this force amounted to Rs. 58,185-12-1 during the year, against Rs. 51,767-8-0 last year.

Discipline.

29. These men are under thorough discipline and the training that they receive is calculated to put them at a high level of efficiency. Every attention is paid to keep them in touch with the latest improvements in matters of training, exercises, and accoutrements etc. The arms, of course, are such as are issued from the British Arsenals but it will not be out of place to mention here that the Government have kindly supplied a fresh stock of guns and swords to this State recently ; in fact during the year under review, 100 new swords have been received from the Madras Arsenal.

Formation of Companies.

30. While the object of preserving a high water-mark of excellence is always kept in view, the selection of the Sepoy has also been made a matter of discrimination. Jhala Rajputs are given preference in service and two companies of the Infantry, each consisting of 52 men are recruited entirely from the Jhalas. The Lancers also have among them some Jhalas, who are fine horse-men. One company in the Infantry is also made up of Mianas whose traditional marauding propensities have given place to good military qualities and they have been showing themselves perfectly amenable to military discipline and training.

31. The total strength of the regular police is as under:—

1 Superintendent of Police.

5 Chief Constables.	25 Mounted Sowars.
1 Drill Teacher.	8 Camel Sowars.
2 Jamadars.	109 Regular Police.

The police are placed under Mr. Yasvantrao Wamanrao, Superintendent of Police and the subordinate staff is posted in the Mahals as under.

Five Chief Constables are posted in the five Mahals :—Dhrangadra, Halvad, Seetapur, Charadva and Umarda ; One Jamadar is doing duty in Methan and one Jamadar is posted at Dhrangadra, to do additional work in the city and special district duty.

32. The Police are distributed in the city of Dhrangadra and the various Mahal Stations in the following manner.

Station.	Foot Police.	Moanted Sowars.	Camel Sowars.
Dhrangadra... ...	94	14	2
Halvad...	7+4 Plague duty	3	2
Seetapur...	2 Plague duty	2	1
Charadva..		2	1
Umarda...		2	1
Methan...	2 Kumarkhan	2	1

33. The foot Police are armed with muzzle loading guns and with bayonets. The mounted police have Carbines and Swords.

Regarding efficiency and discipline, there is nothing deserving special mention. The men are drilled by an experienced officer and every care is taken that they preserve a proper measure of vigilance in the prevention and detection of crimes.

34. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 17,401 as against Rs. 17,836 of the last year.

35. There is a reduction in the total number of men as compared with the strength of the last year. The number was 158 last year, whereas it is 133 this year ; the reduction being due to the withdrawal of the regular police from some Mahal Stations, these having been efficiently replaced by the village police.

36. There were only three Camel Sowars last year but the number is raised to 8 this year, owing to their greater serviceability for district work.

37. None was dismissed for default but 97 persons were fined or degraded. Fifteen men got promotion for good service.

38. The grades of the regular foot police are three, first grade carrying a salary of Rs. 9 per month, second grade Rs. 8-8-0 and third grade Rs. 8-0-0.

The mounted sowars get Rs. 15 each per month.

39. 516 men constitute the village police force. These are distributed in villages in such numbers as the size of the village, its situation on the sarhad, vicinity of dangerous tribes such as Jats and Mianas, exigencies of postal service and finally the necessity of furnishing an escort to Mianas passing through the State territory, usually demand. The village police consist of the Police

Patels and Pagis and Pasaitas, who perform all police duties and render specified assistence in revenue matters under the direction and control of the Chief Constables. Pagis and Pasaitas were formerly given pieces of land on service tenure, but as this system was found to interfere with an efficient discharge of duties of the village police who had both to cultivate the fields and to serve, cash payment was substituted and now they are generally given pay in cash every month.

These numbers added up give us a total of 649 men, performing police duties, which give on distribution one police man to an area of 1·8 square mile and 109 persons.

40. The number of offences reported to the police was 104, the same being the number last year. The number of persons arrested in connection with these offences was 228 againt 141 of last year. 228 were sent up for trial, which resulted in a conviction of 71, discharge or acquittal of 148, 9 persons standing trial. The percentage of conviction to arrest is 31 against 56 of the previous year; and that of those sent up for trial is also 31 against 58.

Of the cognizable offences reported to the police, one was of murder, 18 theft with house breaking, 33 theft, 10 breach of trust, 5 grievous hurt and the remaining miscellaneous offences of a minor character.

41. The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 2,336 against Rs. 3,764 of the previous year and that of property recovered was Rs. 955 against Rs. 2,132 of the past year, giving a percentage of the recoveries of 40·8 against 56·75 of last year.

Stolen property.

42. The following are the Magisterial Courts in the State.

1. First class Magistrate's Court in Dhrangadra presided over by Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh B.A.,L L.B.
2. Second class Magistrate's Court in Halvad.
3. Second class Magistrate's Court in Seetapur.
4. Second class Magistrate's Court in Charadva.
5. Third class Magistrate's Court in Umarda.

There is a Sessions Court in Dhrangadra presided over by Mr. Devshanker J. Dave (High Court Vakil) and the Huzur Court is the final Court of Criminal Justice, presided over by H. H. the Raj Saheb.

43. These courts dealt with 213 crimes, against 232 of the previous year and 498 persons in connection with the same. 110 persons were convic-

ted, 364 were either acquitted or discharged, and 24 were awaiting trial. Of the convicted persons, 14 received punishment of imprisonment under one month, 12 under two months, 10 under 3 months, 9 under 6 months, 7 under twelve months, 4 under 2 years and one above five years. 3 persons were whipped and 50 were fined only.

10 appeals were filed during the year under report against the decisions of the Criminal Courts. Sentences of 4 persons were confirmed, 5 modified, 4 reversed and one appeal was pending.

44. The following are the Civil Courts in the State.

I. Huzur Court presided over by H. H. the Raj Saheb, being the highest Court of Appeal.

II. The Sar Nyayadhish Court under Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, High Court Vakil. Its Appellate Jurisdiction extends to cases decided by the Nyayadhish Courts of Dhrangadra, Halvad, Seetapur and Charadva, and it has full original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 5,000.

III. The Small Causes Court, under Mr. D. J. Dave, Sar Nyayadhish has cognizance of money suits upto Rs 25 in the Dhrangadra Division.

IV. The Court of the Nyayadhish in Dhrangadra, under Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh B.A, L L.B. It has cognizance of civil suits upto Rs. 5,000. It also exercises appellate jurisdiction over the Umarda Thandar's Civil work.

V. The Court of the Nyayadhish of Halvad, under Mr. Vithalrao Anandrao. It hears and decides civil suits upto Rs 2,000.

VI. The Court of the Thandar of Seetapur. It exercises original Civil jurisdiction in suits upto Rs 500.

VII. The Court of the Thandar of Umarda. It hears and decides suits upto Rs 250.

There has been no change in the number or constitution of these courts during the year under review.

45. The total number of civil suits filed in these courts during the year is 548 against 857 of the past year. This with the undisposed of balance of 51 suits of the previous year, gives a total of 599 suits against 913 of the previous year. Of these 543 were disposed of during the year, leaving 56 cases in arrears. The average duration of a suit in the Civil courts has been one year.

and twenty days. The total number of applications for execution of decrees, including the arrears of the preceding year was 571 against 740 of the preceding year; of these, 436 were disposed of leaving 135 application to be disposed of during the year, against 180 of the previous year.

The estimated value of original suits filed in the Civil courts of the State was Rs. 1,78,545-10-4 against 74,613-9-6 of the previous year.

46. The appellate work represents 26 appeals filed during the year under report, which combined with 17 undisposed of appeals of the previous year, gives a total of 43 appeals; of these 33 were disposed of during the year, leaving 10 undecided appeals. Of these, decisions in 9 were upheld, 16 reversed, 6 amended, 2 remanded, and 2 compromised. The average duration has been six months. Of these 43 appeals, the aggregate value was Rs. 8,981 against Rs. 8,840 of the previous year.

47. The falling off in the number of civil cases requires an explanation. Dhrangadra was affected by plague in early part of January and so was Halvad. Thus the two principal Courts of Civil Justice were practically closed for the last three months of the judicial year; although arrangements were made for carrying on the regular business of the courts in neighbouring villages. In fact, people had removed to different places and the business of the Civil courts was suspended for a time.

48. The work of the Civil courts has been satisfactorily performed in the year under report, which is mainly due to the personal supervision exercised in the department, by His Highness, who always presides in the Huzur Court and disposes of appeals himself as well as to the honest and diligent discharge of duties by the officers concerned.

Registration.

49. 205 documents were presented for registration in the year under report; of these 178 were mortgage deeds, 15 were sale deeds, 8 wills, 1 money bond, 3 miscellaneous. All these documents were registered; the aggregate value whereof being Rs. 83,659.

Extradition.

50. Three persons were extradited during the year under report. One was a Boricha surrendered by Amran, who was tried by the Magistrate of Halvad and acquitted. Another was a Koli named Mangala Vira extradited from Wadhwan who absconded from police custody while under trial. The third was a Miana handed over by Malia, who was convicted under section 409 of the Penal Code. Two persons were extradited from this State and handed over to Morvi during the year.

It may be mentioned that there has been full reciprocity in this matter on the part of all concerned.

51. There are five Jails in this State.

Prisons.

The Central Jail in Dhrangadra.
Halvad Lock-up.
Seetapur Lock-up.
Umarda Lock-up.
Charadva Lock-up.

The Central Jail in Dhrangadra is a commodious building, too strongly guarded on all sides for dangerous criminals to escape. Sanitary arrangements in the interior of the building are quite perfect. Mr. Chhaganlal of the military dispensary was in medical charge of the Jail throughout the year. A work-shop is attached to the Jail, intended for instruction in such useful handicrafts such as making coirs, carpets, and tapes, cane work etc., but for the last few years that part of Jail industry is steadily on the decline, owing to a continued fall off in the number of prisoners, which presented a total of 17 at the end of the year under report. The Lock-ups of the Mahal Stations are situated in healthy surroundings, but they are limited to such persons as have got less than 15 day's imprisonment. Persons with a longer term have to be sent to the Central Jail in Dhrangadra.

52. There were 14 persons undergoing imprisonment at the commencement of the year. Sixty were admitted during the year, giving a total of 74 against 99 of the past year and 95 of 1905-06. Daily average was 12 during the year, against 11 of the past year, 11 of 1905-06, and 12 of 1904-05. The year under report closes with 17 prisoners in all the jails. Total cost under this head was Rs. 3,574 against Rs. 3,902 of the previous year. The general health of the prisoners has been very good and only one death has occurred among them during the year. Conduct of the prisoners has been fair.

53. The Municipality of Dhrangadra, has been rendering useful service as usual. The growing needs of the expanding city, necessitated increased expenditure on sanitation etc, and an extra grant of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned to enable the Municipality to meet its growing responsibility this year. As mentioned in the last year's report the programme of widening the existing roads has been partially carried out, including a beautiful viaduct at the northern or river gate over a culvert for cart traffic and cattle. The curved road at that place has also been changed into a straight one. The road from the Sakat gate to the new Ajit Nivas palace is almost metalled and the Suraj road from the Station to the Hava Mahel is nearing completion. The road leading to the Military quarters to the east of the city, running straight from the Kapilidhar to jail, is also nearly finished.

A scheme is laid down for widening four principal thoroughfares in the city and a beginning has been made from the Halvad gate whence a straight road has been projected meeting the Sakat road to the south. It involves a good deal of expenditure in giving compensations to the private owners of houses.

This duty is entrusted to a Committee consisting of 4 official members and 4 members elected by the city with an official president. The officer responsible for all this work is the Municipal Secretary, Mr. Duleray C. Dave, who is very painstaking and thoroughly in touch with the sanitary needs of the city.

Expenditure under this head has been Rs. 10,421, exclusive of special grants for constructing new roads.

The Municipality of Halvad is shaping itself into a well proportioned institution and the grant which was usually allotted to it has been increased after H. H.'s visit to Halvad in October. The expenses incurred under this head were Rs. 424 during the year.

In spite of the efforts of the Municipality, plague made its appearance in Dhrangadra in early part of January and lasted till April. Halvad and Charadva were also affected at that time. A detailed account of these attacks will be found later on.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

53. Rainfall of the season was unequally distributed. Though the total presented is a tolerably fair one, the rain was very late in the coming, so that kharif crops got its benefit after the lapse of nearly a month. Dhrangadra and Halvad got some rain on the 3rd June but it was insufficient even for a fair beginning of the sowing operations. Then there was a hiatus, for a full month and a half. The actual monsoon began on the 21st of July and rains were copious between that day and the 8th of August throughout the State. There was a heavy downpour everywhere on the 27th of July, the 3rd and 6th of August, so that a break was urgently needed for the sprouting up of young crops. A further heavy rain was registered on the 16th August when Halvad got 6 inches, Methan 4 inches and Seetapur and Charadva 3. Then came a decline and with the end of August, the monsoon practically closed. In some parts of the State, there was no rain till the 21st of July and even where it rained, it was insufficient for the purposes of cultivation. Then it rained till the end of August followed by a dead stop. So the effect of this fitful bounty from the heavens was that the rain was very late for the kharif crops and ceased too early for the rabi.

54. The Rainfall of the season was distributed in the following manner in the various Mahals.

Mahals.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	
Dhrangadra.... ...	2·38	9·3	10 68	·34	22·43	
Halvad...	2·97	9·10	18·85	·60	31·54	
Seetapur...	·74	8·27	10·53	0	19·54	
Charadva.	1	6	13·20	0	20·20	
Umarda...	.50	7·20	12 35	0	20·5	
Methan...	0	6·95	17·56	0	24·51	

The following table shows the measure of rainfall as registered in the whole year as compared with that of the four preceding years.

Quantity registered in.					
1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	
13·82	8·21	31·50	12·71	22·50	

Public health.

55. Regarding public health, it becomes necessary to take note of the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Dhrangadra, Halvad and Charadva this year. Dhrangadra had the first visitation of the fell epidemic in 1905 and preventive measures were since then frequently taken for keeping off the disease. But as the inevitable must happen, the month of January witnessed the dissemination of plague germs through the agency of rats in the city it self. On sanitary grounds, the existence of plague becomes a little hard to understand, as the dry and healthy climate of the city combined with its clean aspect under an energetic municipality, makes it the last place where an epidemic can break out. But any how the visitation of this year was unusually severe and virulent. The outbreak commenced in January, of which early signs were given by dying rats in December. Measures were at once taken for destroying rats and disinfecting the affected houses and localities. People left the city by thousands and this exodus had a good effect in keeping down plague mortality, which in the fully inhabited city would simply have been appalling. The city was evacuated by the end of Febru-

ary, and the rigour of the disease decreased by degrees in March. It ceased by the middle of April. The total number of attacks was 244 and that of deaths was 144. Halvad was also affected for the first time this year and so was Charadva. Both these places were free from plague in May. The attack was, of course, very mild there.

56. The figures of births and deaths during the last five years are as under:—

	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	
Births. ...	1287	2272	1890	2173	2498	
Deaths. ...	1360	1416	964	1038	1427	

There is an increase of 325 births over the figure of the last year and the ratio per population of 1000 is 35 as against 30 of the last year. The number of deaths shows an increase of 389 over the figure of the last year which gives a ratio of 20 per 1000, against 14 of the previous year.

Taking into account abnormal mortality due to plague this year the figures are not unsatisfactory.

57. Wages have remained high throughout the year, as there has been an increased demand for labour all over the country. The construction of a new railway in Gujarat and rapid development of the mill and other indigenous industries on this side of India, have given an impetus to labour market and concurrently, busy agricultural operations offered full employment to rural labour. These circumstances enabled the labourers in the towns to keep up the rates inspite of the employer.

The following table gives the present price of skilled and unskilled labour.

Masons... ... ...14 annas to one rupee per day.

Sawyers... ... ... 8 annas.

Bricklayers... ... ...12 annas.

Carpenters.... ... ...12 annas.

Labourers ... ... 4 annas.

58. Prices of food grains show a great rise this year, as appears from the following table.

Articles.	Present year, for one rupee.	Past year, for one rupee.	
Bajri.	20 Seers.	27 Seers.	
Jowari.	25 ,,	33 ,,	
Wheat.	14 ,,	23 ,,	
Gram.	16 ,,	26 ,,	
Rice.	10 ,,	12 ,,	
Math.	21 ,,	42 ,,	
Mag.	20 ,,	26 ,,	
Udad.	18 ,,	27 ,,	

59. There are no natural forests in this State, but trees are found either close to villages or tanks. The State had planted a double row of trees, from Dhrangadra to Wadhwan and from Dhrangadra to Halvad. Many of these trees were cut down by the starving labourers in the famine year of 1899. After that year, need for more trees having been generally felt, many trees were planted on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's Coronation day. A forest department has since been started for the preservation of the existing trees and rearing up of the new ones. Trees were planted in numbers on the Tank road and the military lines in the city during the year under review.

Trade and Manufactures.

60. The total value of merchandise imported during the year in the State of Dhrangadra is estimated at Rs. 6,93,675 against Rs. 5,18,345 of the previous year; whereas the value of exports amounted to nearly Rs. 1,57,581 against Rs. 1,67,131 of the previous year. Thus there is an increase in the imports and decrease in the exports this year. Chief articles imported were timbers, cotton piece goods, silks, ivory, matches, sugar, gram, ghee, gold and silver, whereas those exported were cotton, wool, hide, and tobacco. Thus raw material is the chief item of export and finished goods have to be brought from outside.

Stone Trade.

61. The amount of royalty, realised on the export of stone during the year has been Rs. 16,662 against Rs. 23,500 of the past year and Rs. 15,000 of 1905-06. The smaller return of the current year is due to the reduction in royalty, noted in the last year's report. It was contemplated that a smaller rate of royalty would reduce

the cost price of stone, and enable merchants to offer it at a reduced price, but the results of this year have failed in the realization of this hope, probably because of the insufficient advertisement of the quality of the stone in foreign markets.

Public Works.

62. Three remaining blocks in the Infantry lines which completed residencial requirements of the Sepoys, were finished this year and two bungalows were also constructed for the use of the officers. These works cost Rs. 16,362. The beautiful Zenana wing and other portions of the Ajitnivas Palace were nearly finished and expenses on this head have amounted to Rs. 51,393. Roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,572 and Rs. 1,482 represent repairs made to old buildings.

Post office.

63. Post offices are under the control of the Postal Superintendent, Cutch-Wadhwan Division. The State has its own line of postal communication between Mahal Stations for Darbar purpose.

Mint.

64. There is no mint in the State, the Imperial coinage only being current here.

Condition of the People.

65. The economic condition of the people is certainly brighter this year and the continuance of the fair agricultural seasons has accelerated the forces of recuperation to such an extent that the effects of the previous bad years are now diminishing and a return of posperty and happiness is in view.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

66. The total gross revenue in the official year (Samvat 1963) was Rs. 7,52,280 against Rs. 6,26,704 of the past year and Rs. 3,13,804 of 1905-06. The State debts include the principal item of Rs. 9,71,016-8-0 being the Government loan and Rs. 7,00,000, due to Manavadar, a guaranteed debt incurred for constructing a Railway line between Dhrangadra and Wadhwan. During the year under review, the interest on the Goverment Loan and Rs. 40,000 towards the principal were paid.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics. etc.

Hospitals audDispensaries.

67. 1. The Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra, under Dr. Darasha H. Baria L. M. & S., (First class) assisted by Mr. Gangaram Babaji, Hospital Assistant.

2. Military Dispensary, Dhrangadra, under Mr. Chhaganlal G. Joshi, Hospital Assistant, in charge of the Central Jail also.

3. Baji Rajba Charitable Dispensary at Halvad, under Mr. Revashanker Pranjiwan, Hospital Assistant.

4. Chritable Dispensary at Seetapur, under Mr. Vrajlal Pitamber.

The number of patients treated at these dispensaries is as under :—

Institution.	Out-door patients.		In-door patients.	
	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07
Prince of WalesHospital ...	9851	9977	140	113
Military Dispensary... ...	2291	1821	0	0
Halvad do.	6054	6094	0	0
Seetapur do.	2040	2011	0	0

No comment is necessary with regard to these figures as they represent a normal condition of public health. Doctor Baria has identified himself with the institution under his charge with his usual selfless devotion and his care and skill have combined to make the Hospital very popular. No fees are charged for medicine or medical attendance in any of these dispensaries. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 11,585, against Rs. 11,332 of the previous year. The prevalent diseases in the year under report appear to have been bubonic plague, malarial fevers, rheumatic affections, ulcers, diseases of the digestive system etc.

Plague raged in Dhrangadra between January and April, during which period, it claimed 121 victims out of 182 attaks. Dr. Baria was sent to Bombay in response to an invitation from the Bombey Government and was allowed an opportunity of personally seeing the preparation of the prophylactic serum at Parel Laboratory. He got himself inoculated in Bombay and introduced the serum in Dhrangadra. His staff was inoculated and so were Municipal servants and other police officials whose duty kept them in the city during plague.

The total number of the inoculated was 96 and no death from plague has occurred among them, though their duties expcsed them to an attack almost daily.

Halvad registered an attack of 62 persons and 23 deaths.

The Prince of Wales Hospital is fitted with in-patient wards in which 140 patients were treated during the year. This number includes many persons from outside the State. The total number of cases treated in this institution is 9,991, giving a daily average of 143. There is a separate ward for in-patients from Bhayats and other respectable classes, who would prefer special or Zanana arrangements ; this ward is attached to the building itself, though at a reasonable distance from it. It consists of a pair of rooms with a veranda in front

The figures of births and deaths during the last five years may be repeated here.

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Births. ...	1,287	2,272	1,890	2,173	
Deaths. ...	1,360	1,416	264	1,038	

The work of registering births and deaths has been entrusted to the police, and local midwives and guardians are under a penal duty to supply correct information on the point to the police.

There has been no case of small-pox or cholera in the State.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

68. The department was under the charge of Mr. Chunilal M. Shroff B. A., who has combined the duties of his office as the Educational Super intendent with those of the Head Master of the Ajitsinhji High School.

Mr. Girdharlal J. Dave, who held these offices last year, resigned in June, as he wanted to join the legal profession, after he got through his law examination. Mr. Shroff is an energetic teacher with ample experience gained in the Dajiraj High School, Wadhwan, where he has earned a reputation that does not belong to many teachers. It is hoped that the department will reach a high level of efficiency under his guidance.

69. The number of schools in the State may be classified as under :—

Schools.	1907-1908.	
	Number of schools	Number of pupils.
Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadra.	1	214
Bai Saheb Ba English School, Halvad.	1	45
Taluka Schools at Dhrangadra, Halvad, Seetapur.	3	588
Village Schools.	38	904
Girls Schools, Dhrangadra, Halvad, Seetapur.	3	255
Total ...	46	2006

The number of boys and girls attending the various schools in the State during the last four years may be shown below.

	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
Boys. ...	1822	1870	1892	1699	1703
Girls. ...	360	391	343	329	277
Total ...	2182	2261	2235	2028	1980

Results of the last examination may be noted as under :—

	1907-08			1906-07		
	Presented	Passed.	Percentage	Presented	Passed.	Percentage
The Ajitsinhji High School....	160	98	61·25	169	101	60·3
Middle School Halvad.	34	28	82.35	22	19	86·3
Vernacular Schools.	913	642	70·32	1315	1154	87·7
Girls' schools.... ...	101	74	73·27	205	174	84·8

The number of students studying English during the last five years may be noted as under;

1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
171	191	206	186	259

Attendance.

The attendance of the pupils shows a decline which must be explained. In fact the visitation of plague closed all work in Dhrangadra and Halvad for the concluding quarter of the year under report and this suspended animation affected the schools very materially.

High School.

70. Two new teachers were given to the school, one of them is a promising undergraduate who teaches Science and the other is a graduate. At the instance of Mr. Shroff, a laboratory was fitted up for the teaching of Science, at a special grant of Rs. 220.

Free ships.

The percentage of free studentships was raised from 15 to 20 this year for the purpose of giving poorer classes wider facilities of education.

Village Schools.

Seven village schools were opened during the year at the recommendation of Mr. Shroff, whose district tour enabled him to examine the educational needs in rural parts, and to recommend the opening of schools in suitable village centres.

A further step in aid of primary education was taken by making such education absolutely free in all villages by an order passed on the last birthday of His Highness. No fees are charged in the village schools since then.

Physical Education.

Ample provision is made in Dhrangadra for giving boys physical training : Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Drill, Sandow's dumbells ; all afford a compulsory but popular occupation to the boys of the vernacular and English schools after the school hours.

71. Mr. Shroff in his interesting report furnishes the following figures with a touch of vanity that is, one might concede, justifiable.

	Educational Institutions in the Bombay Presidency from 1902 to 1907.	Educational Institutions in this State during 1907.
Percentage of institutions to total number of towns and villages. ...	34·02	35·3
Percentage of male scholars to male population of school going age. ...	31·1	33·9
Percentage of female scholars to female population of school going age.	5·9	5·4
Annual cost of Secondary Education per pupil. ...	Rs. 21-12-8	Rs. 19-10-2
Annual cost of primary Education per pupil. ...	Rs. 5-4-9	Rs. 7-0-6

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

72. There is one printing press in Dhrangadra, the Ajitsinhji Printing Press owned by the Jhalawar Native Industries Company and managed by Mr.

M. C. Vias. The printing of the Raj Gazette and other Darbari work is done at this press.

73. There is one Ginning Factory and hand press in the city of Dhrangadra; it contains forty gins.

The Jasvatsinhji Asylum.

74. This Asylum was founded six years ago by His Highness to perpetuate the memory of His Highness's lamented father Maharaj K. S. Jasvatsinhji. Its purpose embraces housing and feeding such persons as cannot maintain themselves owing to chronic sufferings or personal incapacity of any kind and whom no relative or friend would undertake to support. The Mahal officers have instruction to see that no such persons suffer from destitution and to send them on to the Asylum for admission and care. There were 10 inmates in the Asylum and the cost of maintaining them amounted to Rs. 300 during the year under report.

Library.

75. The Jasvatsinhji Library in Dhrangadra continues to enjoy fair support from the State and the reading public. Among the important papers and magazines subscribed by the library are the *Graphic*, *Review of Reviews*, the *East and West*, the *Indian Magazine*, the *Times of India*, the *Advocate of India* etc. etc.

The following contributions were made towards the maintenance of institutions of general utility in the province.

Barton Female Training College	Rs. 120.
Lang Library	36.
Central institutions	4250.

The above is the brief statement of the principal features of the year's administration, which may be closed with expression of satisfaction regarding the honest and diligent discharge of duties by the officers concerned during the year.

HUZUR OFFICE, DHRANGADRA,
30th JUNE 1908.

Ag. Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

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Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Dhrangadra State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1907-08.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Azam Karansinhji Mansinhji...	Acting Diwan, Dhrangadra State.	1903 A. D.		
Colonel K. S. Bhawanisinhji....	Military Secretary.	1905 A. D.		
Azam Darasha H. Baria L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1882 A. D.		

દીવાન, ધ્રાંગધ્રા સ્ટેટ

Appendix II.

LIST of Laws in force in the Dhrangadra State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during year under Report.	Remarks.
The Court Fees Act. The Stamp Laws. The Law of Limitation. The Registration Act. The Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandha.	Adapted from British Indian Acts.	None.	With the exception of the laws mentioned here the State Courts are following the undermentioned British Indian Codes in spirit. 1. The Civil Procedure Code. 2. The Criminal Procedure Code. 3. The Indian Penal Code. 4. The Contract Act. 5. The Evidence Act. 6. The Specific Relief Act.

ધ્રાંગધ્રા સ્ટેટ

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadra State, 1907-08.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Artillery. ...	27	28	2	0	25	28	1	12 { 6 Serviceable. 6 Unserviceable. }	...	3	2	23	6,107-8--0	1 Vacancy.
Maharaja's own Lancers. ...	63	18	0	2	16	63	1	...	...	3	7	53	12,611-13-0	12 Vacancies.
Makhwan Infantry..	244	172	3	0	115	298	1	...	...	10	13	257	39,466-7-1	3 Vacancies.
Total. ...	334	218	5	2	156	389	3	12	...	16	22	333	58,185-12-1	

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discription and education of the Police for the year 1907-08.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmental.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Dhrangadra State Police Establishment ...	133	Foot Police. 1st Grade Rs 9-0-0 2nd ,, ,, 8-8-0 3rd ,, ,, 8-0-0 Mounted Police. One Grade Rs. 15-0-0	17,401-0-0.	None.	97	...	Promotions to 15 men of Rs 7-8-0.	...	52	81	

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadra.	104	104	141	228	135	228	79	71	49	148	56 p.c.	31.14	58p.c.	p. c. 31·14	9 accused are pending trial.

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રેસીડન્ટ, ભાંડારીયા રેટ

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907	1907-1908	1906-1907	1907-1908	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhrangadra.	Rs. 3,754-7-6	Rs. 2,336-15-6	Rs. 2,132-15-0	Rs. 955-0-2	56·75	40·8	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hurt, grievious hurt, criminal breach of trust, mischief and murder.	14	266	280	232	213	498	110	2	21	...	34	50	3	110	364	...	...	14	12	10	9	7	4	...	...	1	...	...	24	Eleven Criminals are transfered to upper Court.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrangadhra State during the year 1907–08.

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	No of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.													Persons remainning at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1907-08.					Total.		Persons disposed of.						
		1906–07.	1907–08.		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1906–07.	1907–08.	Disposed without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Magisterial Courts. ...	269	266	18	227	80	163	10	...	435	498	540	20	110	4	0	24	

Appendix IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
		Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed off.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c., ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Dhrangadra. ...	3	10	...	...	4	3	5	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	

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Appendix X

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadra State during the 1907-08.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits above Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
7	56	51	857	548	913	599	862	543	51	56	1,78,545-10-4	11	527	10	438	76	6	7	...	105	216	84	138	38,742-12-10	year. month. days. 1 0 20	

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Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for Execution of decrees during the year 1907-08.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	1906-07	1907-08		1906-07	1907-08	Value of present year.	1906-07	1907-08	Value of present year.	1906-07	1907-08	Value of present year.	1906-07	1907-08	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Dhrangadra ... State.	184	180	1,04,389-15-4	556	391	55,554-0-1½	740	571	1,59,943-15-5½	560	436	68,437-10-5	180	135	91,506-5-½	56	27	52	

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and result of appeals in the civil suits in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	
3	10	17	39	26	49	43	32	33	17	10	Rs. 8,840-4-8	Rs 8,981-5-5	11	9	8	14	9	6	2	2	2	2	11 months.	6 months.	

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks.
		Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08				
Dhrangadra. Halvad. Seetapur. Charadva. Umarda.	5	14	60	99	74	11·17	12·3	17	Rs. 3,574-11-7½	$23\frac{27}{31}$	

Appendix XIV.

Statement of registration of documents in Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistred pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrangadra.	291	205	266	178	21	15	1	8	0	1	3	3	281	205	1,38,235	83,649	0	0	10	0	

Appendix XV.

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1907-08.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property. Rs.	a.	p.	Fees realized. Rs.	a.	p.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	a.	p.	Fees realized. Rs.	a.	p.	
	291	138235	11	6	2143	9	8½	205	83649	1	0	1176	7	6	
Total. ...	291	138235	11	6	2143	9	8½	205	83649	1	0	1176	7	6	
Deduct expenditure. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit. ...	...	...	...	...	2143	9	8½	...	...	...	...	1176	7	6	

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1907.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st March 1908.	Remarks.
		1906-07	1907-08		1906-07	1907-08		
Municipality Dhrangadra.	...	Rs. 8,002-8-2	Rs. 10,421-5-0	Rs. 10421-5-0	Rs. 8,002-8-0	Rs. 10,421-0-0	Nil.	
,, Halvad. ...	...	Rs. 350-0-0	Rs. 420-0-0	Rs. 420-0-0	Rs. 350-0-0	Rs. 420-0-0	Nil.	

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Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

State.	April 1907	May 1907	June 1907	July 1907	August 1907	September 1907	October 1907	November 1907	December 1907	January 1908	February 1908	March 1908	Total.	Past year,	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
			I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.				I. C.			I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Dhrangadra.....	...	...	2-38	9--3	10-68	6-34	...	...	...	0-24	...	...	22-50	12-71	19-93	

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grain in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

Article.	During March 1907. Per one rupee.			During March 1908. Per one rupee.			Remarks.
	Maund	sers.	tola.	Maund	sers.	tola.	
Bajri. ...	0	27	0	0	20	0	
Jowari. ...	0	33	0	0	25	0	
Wheat. ...	0	23	0	0	14	0	
Gram. ...	0	26	0	0	16	0	
Rice. ...	0	12	0	0	10	0	
Math. ...	1	0	0	0	21	0	
Mag. ...	0	26	0	0	20	0	
Udad. ...	0	27	0	0	18	0	

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Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on public works in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original	Repairs.	Total.		
The Ajit Niwas Palace.	51,393	0	51,393	0	0	0	51,393	
Military Lines.	15,792	570	16,362	0	0	0	16,362	
Road repairs.		1,572	1,572	0	0	0	1,572	
Repairs to buildings.		1,482	1,482	0	0	0	1,482	
	67,185	3,624	70,809				Rs. 70,809	

Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL stock in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colt and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Dhrangadra State.	1907-1908	12,790	5,900	1,153	3,679	349	397	56	730	61,670	5,750	9	209	2,457	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise revenue of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Country.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Dhrangadra.	1	Rs. 1,503-0-0	1	Rs. 3,301-0-0	1	Rs. 213-0-0	nil.	nil	3	Rs. 5,017-0-0	

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

No.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.	Remarks.
	Cash balance at the beginning of the year.	18		
	RECEIPTS.			
1	Land Revenue. ...	5,64,129		
2	Jamabandhi from Bhayats etc. ...	27,085		
3	Desh-dan. ...	82,156		
4	Salt Revenue. ...	10,444		
5	Stamp Court fees. ...	9,643		
6	Education. ...	1,743		
7	Judicial Courts. ...	5,455		
8	Dhrangadra Railway. ...	25,544		
9	Excise receipts. ...	9,476		
10	Miscellaneous. ...	16,610	7,52,293	
	EXPENDITURE.			
1	Administration charges. ...	1,16,856		
2	Dispensary including Vaccination...	10,888		
3	Education. ...	11,192		
4	Public Works. ...	81,141		
5	Military Establishment including Police, Irregular Seebandi, Village police, Jail etc. ...	1,34,890		
6	Municipality. ...	5,603		
7	Dharmada. ...	2,624		
8	Peshkashi. ...	44,677		
9	General falo. ...	1,404		
10	Interest on Manavadar Loans. ...	28,000		
11	Interest on Government Loan ...	38,840		
12	Payment towards the principal of Government Loan. ...	40,000		
13	K. S. Ghansiamsinhji's education in England. ...	21,680		
14	Raj Kharch. ...	22,716		
15	Travelling etc. ...	28,465		
16	Stables. ...	5,250		
17	Office charges and stationary etc...	16,231		
18	Miscellaneous. ...	1,30,186		
	Closing balance. ...	11,550	7,52,293	

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of medical relief afforded in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

No.	Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.			
								Rs.		
1	Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra ...	9,851	140	98	29	6	7	9,181-6-1	143·5	
2	Military dispensary, Dhrangadra. ...	2,291	...	...	...	...	...	796-0-7	36·7	
3	Halvad Dispensary. ...	6,054	...	...	...	...	...	897-8-1	96·3	
4	Seetapur Dispensary. ...	204	...	...	...	...	...	710-8-5	29·9	

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the Dhrangadra State for the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1906-1907	1907-1908			1906-1907	1907-1908			1906-1907	1907-1908	1906-1907	1907-1908	
Dhrangadra State.	70,880 as per last census.	2,173	2,498	325	...	1,038	1,427	389	...	30	35	14	20	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dhrangadra State during the year 1907-08.

No. of schools,		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1906-1907	1907-1908		1906-1907	1907-1908	1906-1907	1906-1907	High school.	Secondary.	Primary.	Total.	
39	46	High school Dhrangadra, English school Halvad and Vernacular boy's schools, Vernacular girls' school.	2,028	1,980	1,532·5	1,419·96	Rs. 2,717-5-8	Rs. 321-7-3	Rs. 12.088-8-8	Rs- 15,187-5-7	* In the current year the number of pupils on roll on 31st March is 1,980 on account of the plague in Dhrangadra.

A MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE RESULTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

DHRANGADRA STATE

DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1909.

Rajkot:

PRINTED BY

DAMODAR GOVERDHANDAS THAKKAR,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

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1909.

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RESULTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DHRANGADRA STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1909.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The State of Dhrangadra lies in the north of the peninsula of Kathiawar and to the south of the lesser Ran of Cutch, between 23-13 and 22-33 north latitude and 71-48 and 71 east longitude. Its area is about 1,167 square miles, not counting the Dhrangadra portion of the Ran, and it has a population, according to the Census of 1901 of 70,880 souls. This State possesses Wantas in the undermentioned villages of the Viramgam Paragna: 1 Kumarkhan, 2 Aniali, 3 Wasvelia and 4 Savlana. It pays an annual tribute of Rs. 40,671 to the British Government and Rs. 4,006 as Junagadh Jortalbi.

2. The annual gross revenue calculated on the average of the past three years is Rs. 7,13,492.

3. His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Ajitsinhji K. C. S. I., the head of the clan of the Jhala Rajputs, has been in good health throughout the year. The interest that he is taking in the administration of the State has behind it, a profound conviction and healthy optimism about the future of the State, and the steady development that the material resources have been undergoing under H. H's fostering care point to a precise husbanding that H. H. has furnished since his accession to the gadi. His Highness has directed the working of every department of the administration with his usual zeal, which has resulted in the maintenance of the same high standard of efficiency as before.

4. In the beginning of the current year His Highness was encamped in Seetapur owing to an outbreak of plague in the city. He visited several villages from Seetapur and inspected the work of the revenue and Police-officials etc.

5. Mr C. H. A. Hill, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, visited Dhrangadra twice during the year. In his winter visit he went to Halvad also.

Major N. S. Coghill, the Political Agent, Jhalawar, visited Dhrangadra twice during the year.

6. The fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown was made the occasion of public rejoicings in the city. A parade of the State forces took place early in the morning, witnessed by His Highness, Bhayats, officers and the populace.

The King Emperor's birthday was celebrated with great elact on the 26th June 1908 as usual.

His Highness's birthday was made the occasion of a happy concession that was very acceptable generally, viz., the remission of fees in all the schools, secondary and primary, of the State. Education is thus absolutely free in the State.

7. On the New Year's Day, His Highness got a telegram from Calcutta announcing his nomination as a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. This announcement came as a very pleasant surprise and was received with great rejoicings by the subjects of the State, who were deeply touched by this mark of appreciation by His Majesty the King-Emperor, of the excellent qualities of their ruler.

8. In the month of October Azam Karansinhji Mansinhji was confirmed as the Diwan of the State which position he held sub. pro tem since 1903.

9. There is nothing to be noted regarding the principal State officers, as there were no transfers or changes among them during the year.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue Administration.

Administration of Land.

10. The revenue administration of the State is based on the Bhagbatai system, the principal features of which are that the cultivator, while not possessing any inherent occupancy right to the land and holding it during the pleasure of the State in theory, virtually cultivates it on a sort of partnership arrangement, the terms of which may be briefly stated to be the furnishing of land by the State and contribution of labour by the cultivator. The levy is generally two fold, in cash and in kind, in a proportion that varies according to the quality of the soil. Besides the principal items of the State levies, viz., Vaje and Vero, there are other monetory charges but these are small and reduced in number, to the simplification of the Vahivat and contentment of the cultivator. This system is tolerably successful, as it links the interest of the landlord with that of the tenant, so that the produce is shared by both in a manner that leaves the farmer directly interested in the piece of land he cultivates. With greater labour and care, greater return

is assured to the tenant, which is not the case where bighoti system prevails. Besides, the latter system presupposes a fairly uniform quality of soil for a satisfactory adjustment of the rental and is found to work harshly when the monsoon fails or is subnormal, which is not rare as the experience of the recent years tells us.

No alteration, worth a mention, has been made during the year in the rates of levy and the revenues were collected without causing any distress.

11. The following table will show the extent of the cultivated land during the last five years.

A.—Statement showing the number of working Santis.

1904-5	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	
4,358	5,283	5,308	5,750	5,871	

B.—Statement showing the area of uncultivated land in the State.

1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	
51,187 Acres.	38,652 Acres.	36,490 Acres.	36,106 Acres.	27,374 Acres.	

C.—Statement showing the area of the irrigated land in the State.

1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	
3,224 Acres.	3,371 Acres.	2,355 Acres.	2,910 Acres.	1,863 Acres.	

An examination of the figures given above reveals a steady increase in the working Santis. More land is brought under cultivation, whereas the decrease in the irrigated area may be attributed to a sufficiency of monsoon requirements and greater reliance on natural cultivation.

12. Two new villages were founded during the year named Pratapgadh and Swarupgadh. The necessity of establishing the former village was made apparent by many fields lying untilled owing to their distance from neighbouring villages, as it is always a rule that adjacent fields receive greater attention and better manuring than those that are farther away and so the outskirts of the Seems of many villages are undeservedly notorious for poor quality which

in many cases, is not the fault of the soil itself, but is the result of the neglect on the part of the cultivator. Pratapgadh holds a Kar of 40 Santis and Swarupgadh nearly 30. Swarupgadh is located near Rawaliawadar and the soil of the Umarda Mahal which is generally of a lower quality and thus needs closer attention of the farmer, is just one that calls for more villages nearer one another.

13. A change was made in the system of appointing Mukhya Patels in villages. They were usually given certain remission in the State dues and were required to attend to the revenue business of the village on behalf of the State. This system was altered and four classes of patels were instituted, carrying cash allowances in proportion to the importance of the village and the amount of work expected from the patels. The first class patels are convened in Dhrangadra every three months and form a sort of advisory committee, to act as an intermediary between the Reveune Department and the cultivators as aclass. The second class of patels are allowed to discuss revenue matters pertaining to the Mahals and the third and fourth classes, concern themselves with questions regarding their appointed villages only.

14. His Highness has retained the revenue portfolio himself, so that he has greater opportunities of becoming familiar with the minute details of the intricate revenue Vahivat and many minor changes are introduced at His Highness's initiation with the object of either simplifying the working of the Department or satisfying the cultivator in his ever-arising difficulties.

15. The Agriculture Bank has carried on its mission of assisting the cultivators by making advances at a very reasonable rate of interest. The advances made during the year amount to about Rs. 5,488-2-8 and the recoveries on past transactions came to about Rs. 3,455-10-9½. The Bank is maintained by the State and its membership is limited to the cultivator-class who are enrolled on payment of an annual fee of Re. 1. The primary object of this institution is to render the farmer partially independent of the village merchants by supplying him with a ready source of pecuniary assistance and though the normal dealings of the village traders were not to be totally supplanted by the Bank, as such an undertaking was too vast to be controlled by it, yet it certainly supplemented them and introduced a lower rate of interest and fairer terms.

16. During the year, the levies from the cultivators were made very leniently, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,206-19½ to be recovered next year.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

17. The laws in force in this State are generally adapted from those obtaining in British India. Some of the laws of British India are followed

here in spirit, e.g., the Civil Procedure Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Penal Code, the Law of Contracts, the Specific Relief Act, the Transfer of Property Act, the Law of Evidence, etc.

The following are some of the State Laws in force at present :—

The Court fees Act.
The Stamp Act.
The Registration Act.
The Law of Limitation
Police Acts.
The Opium Act.
The Salt Act.
Law relating to the Boilers and Prime movers.
Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandh.
The Military Law.
The Explosive Substances Act (passed in the year under review).

The Judicial Courts of the State administer justice with due regard to the principles of equity and those of Hindu and Mahomedan Laws and prevailing custom, and often seek guidance from the rulings and decisions of the Indian High Courts and the Privy Council.

Military Force.

18. The Military Department is under the control of His Highness the Raj Saheb, who performs the duties of the Commander-in-chief himself, his brother Colonel Kumar Shri Bhavanisinhji acting as his Military Secretary.

Major A. W. Cleir is in the command of the Makhvan Infantry ; Captain Narsinhji, a Bhayat of Vavdi under the State, assisting him as second-in-command. Lieutenant Govindsinhji, a Bhayat of Malvan under the State, is in command of the Artillary.

Lieutenant Merubha, a Bhayat of Susvav under the State is in charge of the Maharaja's Own Lancers.

19. The following is the present strength of the Military force in the State.

Name of unit.	Sanctioned strength.	Present number.	Vacancies.
Artillary...	30	30	0
Maharaja's Own Lancers... ...	75	63	12
Makhvan Infantry.	300	283	17

The numbers were the same last year.

20. The Artillary men are armed with muzzle-loading carbines and swords, the Maharaja's Lancers with fussil pattern muzzle-loading rifles, Cavalry regulation swords and lances, and the Infantry with muzzle-loading rifles with bayonets and khukhris.

21. The Maharaja's Own Lancers furnish the usual escort and body guard of His Highness and family and assist the mounted Police in district work or on emergent occasions such as pursuit of outlaws or criminals. They also perfom guard duty at the Palace along with the Infantry, which besides furnishing the rear guard at the Palace and being in charge of the Central Jail, assume police duty in the city when the Police are engaged in the district in season time.

22. The cost of maintaining this force amounted to Rs. 58,694 as against Rs. 58,185 last year.

23. These men are under thorough discipline, and the training that they receive is calculated to maintain them at a high level of efficiency. Every attention is paid to keep them in touch with the latest improvements and innovations in matters of training, exercises, and accoutrements. The arms are, of course, such as are furnished from the British Arsenals but they are always kept in trim order.

24. While the object of preserving high watermark of excellence is always kept in view, the selection of the sepoy is also very discriminately made. Jhala Rajputs are given preference in service and two companies of the Makhwan Infantry each consisting of 52 men are mostly recruited from Jhalas. The Lancers have amongst them some fine Jhala Rajput Swars. One company in the Infantry is also made up of Mianas whose traditional marauding propensities have given place to good military qualities and they have been showing themselves perfectly amenable to military discipline and training.

25 The total strength of regular Police is as under :—

1. Superintendent of Police.

5	Chief Constables.	22	Mounted Sowars.
2	Jamadars.	8	Camel Sowars.
		108	Police Constables.

The Police Department is entrusted to Mr. Yeshvantrao Wamanrao, Superintendent of Police, and the subordinate staff is posted in the Mahals as under :—

Five Chief Constables are posted in the five Mahals : Dhrangadra,

Halvad, Seetapur, Charadva, and Umarda. A Jamadar is doing duty in Methan. The police are distributed in the city of Dhrangadra and the Mahals in the following manner,

Station.	Foot Palice.	Mounted Swars.	Camel Swars.
Dhrangadra... ...	68	5	0
Halvad...	15	5	2
Seetapur...	6	2	1
Charadva.	5	2	1
Umarda...	5	2	1
Methan...	5	2	1
Special duty... ...	4	4	2

26. The foot police are armed with muzzle-loading guns and with bayonets. The mounted police have carbines and swords.

Regarding efficiency and discipline, there is nothing deserving special mention. Every care is taken that the police preserve a proper measure of vigilance in the prevention and detection of crimes.

27. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 16,751 as against Rs. 17,401 of the last year.

None was dismissed for default; 85 persons were fined or degraded.

The grade of regular foot police are three, first grade carrying Rs. 9 per month, second grade Rs. 8-8-0, third grade Rs. 8-0-0. The mounted Sowars get Rs. 15 each per month.

28. 519 men constitute the village police force. These are distributed in villages in such numbers as the size of the village, its situation on the Sarhad, vicinity of dangerous tribes sach as Juts aud Mianas, exigencies of postal service and finally the necessity of furnishing an escort to Mianas passing through the State territories usually demand. The village police consist of the Palice Patels, Pagis and Pasaitas, who besides performing the police duties, assist the revenue department in specified matters.

These numbers give us a total of 649 men, performing police duties, which gives, on distribution, one police man to an area of 1·8 square mile and 109 persons.

The number of offences reported to the Police was 138, as against 104 of the previous year. The number of persons arrested in connection with these offences was 165 as against 228 of the last year. 165 were sent up for trial, which resulted in a conviction of 90, discharge or acquittal of 65, 10 persons being under-trial. The percentage of conviction to arrest is 54·5 as against 31·14 of the previous year and that of those sent up for trial is also 54·5 as against 31·14.

Of the cognizable offences reported to the Police, one was of murder, 4 hurt with dangerous weapons, 7 grievous hurt, 26 theft with house-breaking, 43 theft, 2 rape and the remaining, miscellaneous offences of a minor character.

30. The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 8,740 as against Rs. 2,336 of the previous year and that of property recovered was Rs. 1,837 as against Rs. 955 of the past year, giving a percentage of the recoveries of 21·01 against 40·8 of last year.

31. The following are the Magisterial Courts of the State:—

1. First Class Magistrate's Court in Dhrangadra presided over by Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh, B.A., LL.B.
2. Second Class Magistrate's Court in Halvad.
3. Second Class Magistrate's Court in Seetapur.
4. Second Class Magistrate's Court in Charadva.
5. Third Class Magistrate's Court in Umarda.

The Sessions Court in Dhrangadra is presided over by Mr. Devshankar J. Dave (High Court Vakil) and the Huzur Court is the final Court of Criminal Justice where His Highness personally presides and disposes of work.

32. These Courts dealt with 287 offences as against 213 of the previous year and 413 persons in connection with the same. 153 persons were convicted, 243 were either acquitted or discharged and 13 were awaiting trial. Of the convicted persons, 19 received punishment of imprisonment under one month, 27 under two months, 16 under three months, 7 under six months, 10 under twelve months, 2 under two years, 1 under three years, 2 persons were whipped and 79 were fined only. 10 appeals were filed during the year under report against the decisions of the Criminal Courts. Sentences of five persons were confirmed, 4 modified, none reversed and proceedings in the case of one person were quashed.

33. The following are the Civil Courts of the State:—

I. Huzur Court, presided over by H. H. The Raj Saheb, being the highest court of appeal.

II. The Sir Nyayadhish Court under Mr. Devshanker J. Dave (High Court Vakil). Its appellate jurisdiction comprises cases decided by the Nyayadhish Courts of Dhrangadra, Halvad, Raj-Seetapur, and Charadva, and it has full original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over ₹ 5,000.

III. The Small Causes Court, under Mr. D. J. Dave, Sir Nyayadhish, has cognizance of money suits upto ₹ 25 in the Panch Koshi Division.

IV. The Court of the Nyayadhish of Dhrangadra, under Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh, B.A., LL.B. It has cognizance of civil suits up to ₹. 5,000. It also exercises appellate jurisdiction over the Umarda Thandar's civil work.

V. The Court of the Nyayadhish of Halvad, under Mr. Vithalrao Anandrao. It hears and decides civil suits up to ₹. 2,000.

VI. The Court of the Thandar of Seetapur. It exercises original civil jurisdiction in suits up to ₹ 500.

VII. The Court of the Thandar of Charadva; similar.

VIII. The Court of the Thandar of Umarda. It hears and decides suits up to ₹. 250.

There has been no change in the number or constitution of these Courts during the year under review.

34. The total number of civil suits filed in these Courts during the year is 684 as against 548 of the past year. This, with the opening balance of 56 suits at the commencement of the year, gives a total of 740 suits against 599 of the previous year. Of these, 707 were disposed of during the year, leaving 33 cases in arrears. The total number of applications for execution of decrees, including the arrears of the preceding year was 692 as against 571 of the preceding year: of these, 578 were disposed of, leaving 114 applications to be disposed of during the year against 135 of the previous year.

The estimated value of original civil suits filed in the Civil Courts, was ₹ 59,812 as against ₹. 1,78,545 of the previous year.

The appellate work represents 27 appeals filed during the year under report, which combined with the opening balance of 10 appeals, gives a total of 37 appeals: of these 27 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 10. Of these, decisions in 9 were confirmed, 5 reversed, 5 amended, 5 remanded and 3 compromised. The average duration has been one year five months and fifteen days. The aggregate value of these appeals was ₹ 13,473 as against ₹ 8,981 of the previous year.

These figures evince a rise in the civil work, which is however below the quantity of work of 1906-07. It was noted in the last year's report that the figures for that year were subnormal on account of the prevalence of plague in Dhrangadra. The rise, therefore, of the year under report, is not due to any particular circumstance and needs no comment.

35. The work of the civil courts has been satisfactorily performed in the year under report, which is principally due to the personal supervision of H. H. who inspects critically the monthly returns of all the judicial courts and otherwise examines their work as the presiding judge of the Huzur Court, as well as to the honest and diligent discharge of duties by the officers concerned.

Registration.

36. 187 documents were presented for registration in the year under review: of these, 141 were mortgage deeds, 14 sale deeds, 8 wills, 7 money bonds, 17 miscellaneous. All these documents were registered, the aggregate value whereof being Rs 67,006.

Extradition.

37. 9 persons were extradited during the year under report. One was handed over by the Agency authorities from Wadhwan Camp and was tried under section 457 of the I. P. C. and convicted. Malia surrendered one man who was also convicted under section 409 of the I. P. C. Four persons were handed over by the Agency authorities from Wadhwan Camp and were tried and convicted under section 379 of the I. P. C. Two persons were extradited from Palitana, and were convicted under section 379 of the I.P.C.

It may be mentioned that there has been full reciprocity in this matter on the part of all concerned.

Prisons.

38. There are five jails in this State.—

The Central Jail in Dhrangadra.
Halvad, Lock-up.
Seetapur, Lock-up.
Umarda, Lock-up.
Charadva, Lock-up.

The Central Jail of Dhrangadra is a commodious building too strongly guarded on all sides for any attempts at escape. Sanitary arrangements in the interior of the building are quite perfect. Mr. Chhaganlal of the Military Dispensary was in medical charge of the jail throughout the year. A workshop is attached to the jail intended for instruction in such handicrafts as making of

coirs, carpets, tapes, cane-work etc., but for the last few years that part of the jail industry is on the decline, owing to the steady fall-off in the number of prisoners, which presented a total of 18 at the end of the year under report. Mahal Lock-ups are situated in healthy surroundings but they are limited to such persons as have got less than 15 days imprisonment. Persons with a longer term have to be sent to the central jail in Dhrangadra.

There were 17 prisoners undergoing imprisonment at the commencement of the year. Seventy three were admitted during the year giving a total of 90 as against 74 of the past year and 99 of the 1906-07. Daily average was 17 as against 12 of 1907-08, 11 of 1906-07, 11 of 1905-06, and 12 of 1904-05. The year under report closes with 18 prisoners in all in the jails. Total cost under the head was Rs. 4,665 as against Rs 3,574 of the previous year. The general health of the prisoners has been very good and no death has occurred among them during the year.

39. The Municipality has been rendering useful service as usual. As mentioned in the last year's report, the programme of widening roads in and outside the city is being carried out. The Jasvant Circle is outlined in the centre of the city where four principal roads converge and beautiful shops are under construction in the Kansara Bazar and the Jasvant Circle. A new vegetable market is now complete and has been the source of good income to the Municipality

Expenditure under this head has been Rs 11,542 exclusive of grants for constructing new roads, besides Rs. 470 of the Halvad Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

40. Rainfall of the season was fairly distributed in this part of Kathiawar, though the later rains, i.e., those of September, were very insufficient and were thus responsible for a considerable diminution in the prospects of a bumper harvest which was otherwise well promised by timely showers in the months of June, July and August. The rains of the season began on the 17th June when Halvad got 7 inches in one day, Charadva 2 inches, Methan 6 inches Umarda 2-50 and Seetapur 7 inches. It was quite sufficient for sowing operations which were pushed on under very hopeful circumstances by the cultivators. This was followed by seasonable rain in the early part of July and that month may be said to have got rain off and on throughout. August also gave good rain but there was no rain in September, which prevented a realization of the hopes founded on the favourable rains of the previous months.

The rainfall of the season was distributed in the following manner in the various Mahals.

Mahals.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Dhrangadra... ...	6-79	4-43	10-41	1-56	23-19
Halvad...	7-15	6-10	12-18	2-17	27-60
Seetapur...	7	2-19	9-45	1-21	19-85
Charadva..	4-15	3-30	12-47	2-8	20
Umarda...	2-27	3-41	5-25	1-4	11-97
Methan...	5-16	4-21	11-70	1-23	22-30

The followiug table shows the amount of rainfall as registered in the whole year as compared with that of the four preceding years.

Quantity registered in.				
1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09
8-21	31-50	12-71	22-50	23-19

Public Health.

41. Nothing requires especial mention regarding the public health. It was stated in the last year's review that plague visited Dhrangadra, Halvad and Charadva and lasted till April. This year, the epidemic did not appear anywhere.

42. The figures of births and deaths for the last five years are as under:-

	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09
Births. ...	2,272	1,890	2,173	2,498	2,522
Deaths. ...	1,416	964	1,038	1,427	1,391

There is an increase of 24 births over the figure of the last year and the ratio per population of 1,000 is 35 as against the same number last year. Number

of deaths shows a decrease of 36 in the figure of the last year, which gives a ratio of 19 per 1,000 against 20 of the previous year.

Wages of labour.

43. Wages have continued high throughout the year. This is due to a brisk labour market and busy agricultural operations. The following table gives the present price of skilled and unskilled labour:

Masons... ... 14 annas to one rupee per day.

Sawyers... ... 8 annas.

Bricklayers. ... 10 to 12 annas.

Carpenters. ... 10 to 14 annas.

Labourers. ... 3½ to 4 annas.

Food grains.

44. Prices of food grains have also remained nearly as high as before, but it may be noted that there has been a desirable fall at the end of the year under report.

Articles.	During March 1908 Per one Rupee	During March 1909 Per one Rupee	
Bajri.	20	26	
Jowari.	25	32	
Wheat.	14	18	
Gram.	16	17	
Rice.	10	11	
Math.	21	24	
Mag.	20	23	
Udad.	18	21	

Trade.

45 The total value of merchandise imported during the year under review in the city of Dhrangadra, is estimated at Rs. 6,61,817 against Rs. 6,93,675 of the previous year; whereas the value of exports amounted to nearly Rs, 1,65,323 against Rs. 1,57,581. Chief articles imported were timbers, cotton piece goods, silks, ivory, matches, sugar, gram, ghee, gold and silver, whereas those exported were cotton, wool, hide and tobacco.

The amount of royalty realised on the export of stone during the year has been Rs. 14,614 as against Rs. 16,662 of the past year and Rs. 23,500 of 1906-07.

Public Works.

46. The work of completion of the Infantry lines was pushed on and two new bungalows for the use of the Infantry officers were added to the existing buildings, at a cost of Rs. 44,445. The Zenana wing and other improvements at the Ajitnivas Palace were carried out, which cost Rs. 47,688 during the year. Rs. 2150 were spent in repairing old buildings.

Post Offices.

47. Government Post Offices are under the control of the Postal Superintendent Cutch-Wadhwan Division. The State has its own line of postal communication between Mahal stations for Darbar purposes.

Mint.

48. There is no mint in this State, the imperial coinage only being current here.

Condition of the People.

49 The economic condition of the people is as fair as it was last year; and the maintenance of the sufficiently favourable monsoon conditions for the last couple of years has helped towards a material improvement in the lot of the cultivators and the forces of recuperation are busy dispelling the effects of previous bad years.

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance.

50. The total gross revenue in the official year (Samvat 1964) was Rs. 7,61,494 as against Rs. 7,52,280 of the past year. Local Fund Loan was paid up altogether, and the interest of the Government loan together with Rs. 20,000 towards the principal amount was paid up during the year.

Chapter VI.

Vital Statistics, etc.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

51. The following are the medical institutions in the State.

1. The Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra, under Dr. Darasha H. Baria L. M. & S., (First Class) assisted by Mr. Gangaram Babaji, Hospital Assistant.
2. Military Dispensary, Dhrangadra, under Mr. Chhaganlal G. Joshi, Hospital Assistant, in charge of the Central Jail also.

3. Bajiraj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Halvad, under Mr. Rewashankar Pranjivan, Hospital Assistant.

4. Bajiraj Ba Charitable Dispensary at Seetapur, under Mr. Vrajlal Pitambar

The number of patients treated at these dispensaries is as under :—

Institution.	Out-door patients.		In-door patients.	
	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08
The Prince of Wales Hospital.	8,286	9,851	140	140
The Military Dispensary...	2,732	2,291	0	0
Halvad Dispensary... ...	4,535	6,054	0	0
Seetapur Dispensary... ...	1,971	2,040	0	0

52. No comment is necessary with regard to these figures, as they represent a normal condition of public health. Dr. Baria's selfless devotion to the institution placed under his charge and his sterling character, no less than his high professional skill, have rendered the Hospital widely popular, and many outside patients visit this hospital for treatment. No fees are charged for medicines or medical attendance in any of these dispensaries. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 11,798 as against Rs. 11,585 of the previous year. The prevalent diseases in the year under report appear to be malarial fevers, rheumatic affections, ulcers, diseases of the digestive system, etc.

There has been no plague or cholera in any of the villages during the year.

The Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra, is fitted with an in-patients' ward in which 140 patients were treated during the year. The total number of cases treated in this institution is 8,286, giving a daily average of 111.

There is a separate ward for in-patients belonging to Bhayat or other respectable classes, who prefer special or Zenana arrangements: this ward is situated at a convenient distance from the Hospital and consists of a pair of rooms with a veranda in front.

53. The figures of births and deaths during the last five years may be repeated here.

	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09
Births...	2,272	1,870	2,173	2,498	2,522
Deaths...	1,416	964	1,038	1,427	1,391

The work of registering births and deaths has been entrusted to the police, and the midwives and the guardians are under a duty to supply correct information on the point to the police.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

54. The department was under the charge of Mr. Chunilal M. Shroff B.A., who has combined the duties of his office as the Superintendent of Education with those of the Head Master of the Ajitsinhji High School.

55. It may be noted that a full instalment of State help towards education was meted out this year by His Highness on his birth-day, in making education free in all schools, primary and secondary. A step was taken in this direction last year by remitting fees in the village primary schools; so that now no fees are charged for education in any shape, in any school, of this State. An argument is often carpingly urged against the usefulness of this concession, viz., that it is too small to be regarded as a substantial help to education but it is forgotten that charity is not a quality that can be measured only by its volume in inconcrete shape. These are small concessions indeed, but they exercise their small influence in a wide sphere and know no distinction of caste creed or sex. The subjects of the State have appreciated very much this bounty from their sovereign.

56. Female education has received a fresh impetus during the year under review. A girls' school was opened in Tikar where the number of girls rose to 55 at the end of the year. Another girls' school is opened in Kondh.

One more village school was opened in Dev-Charadi in the year.

57. The number of schools in the State may be classified as under :—

Schools.	1908-09	
	Number.	Pupils.
Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadra...	1	239
Bai Sahebba Middle School, Halvad....	1	65
Taluka schools at Dhrangadra, Halvad and Seetapur...	3	626
Village Primary Schools.	39	1,016
Girls' Schools.	5	302
Total ...	49	2,308

58. The number of boys and girls attending the various schools in the State during the last quinquenium may be shown below.

	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09
Boys. ...	1,870	1,792	1,699	1,703	1,846
Girls. ...	391	343	329	277	462
Total ...	2,261	2,135	2,028	1,980	2,308

59. Results of the last examination may be noted as under:—

	1907-08			1908-09		
	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage
The Ajitsinhji High School.	160	98	61·25	161	45	27·95
Baisahebba Middle School, Halvad. ...	34	28	82·35	41	28	68·3
Vernacular Boys' Schools.	913	942	70·32	868	613	70·62
Girls' Schools.... ...	101	74	73·27	96	58	60·41

The Superintendent remarks that " the percentage is low because the standard of examination is being gradually raised and because there was an

outbreak of plague from Februay 1908 to April 1908." The standard of examination has really much to do with the results given and the general decline in the results all round during the year under review point to only one conclusion, viz., rigour of examination, or as the Superintendent would put it, raising of its standard. However, the results of the Matriculation and U. S. F. Examinations are fairly satisfactory, as two out of three boys passed the Matriculation Examination, one having taken a rank among the first 25 and one out of two passed the U. S. F. Examination.

60. The number of students studying English during the last five years may be noted as under.

1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09
191	206	186	259	304

There is a rise in the number of pupils, which is due to the opening of about 10 village schools during the past two years and the total remission of fees.

High School.

61. A drawing class was opened in the year and a qualified man was appointed as the drawing teacher. 37 students attend that class, of whom 19 are preparing for the U.S.F. and so have necessarily to gain requisite proficiency in drawing, whereas 18 students study the subject as a matter of taste.

Hostel.

62. Hostel arrangements have been initiated during the year, and three large rooms with kitchens and other auxiliaries have been set apart for the use of intending boarders, free of rent. The High School cannot be said to possess its own building, as the present building is temporarily lent to the Educational Department. His Highness the Raj Saheb contemplates providing a new school house with a hostel attached, outside the city.

Physical Education.

63. Physical exercises and out-door games are becoming very popular among the boys of the High School, a result due to the personal influence of our energetic Head Master Mr. Shroff. The High School cricket team played a match with the Limbdi High School team and each member of the teams was presented with a watch by His Highness the Raj Saheb, as a mark of his appreciation and encouragement. The gymnasium has received many new additions and the teacher, Sheikh Abdulla is very enthusiastic in his duty. Some twenty boys of the High

School are learning Military drill and a Non-Commissioned officer of the State Infantry is teaching elementary drill to the younger boys of the High School.

Moral Education.

64. The Head Master says in his interesting report:— "The moral education of the boys is satisfactory. There has not been the shadow of a movement on the part of the student world in support of chimerical ideals. The whole atmosphere here breaths loyalty and the student world fully enjoys it. The moral tone of the school is quite healthy and has never yet called for any adverse criticism from any quarter."

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing Press.

65. There is one printing press in Dhrangadra, the Ajitsinhji Printing Press, owned until recently by the Jhalawad Native Industries Company. The ownership has changed hands and it is now in the possession of Mr. Shivlal Tribhovandas Kothavala. The printing of the Raj Gazette and other state work is done at this press.

Ginning Factory and Cotton Presses.

66. There are now two ginning factories of 40 gins each in this city. It was noted last year that one factory only existed here, but as it did not suffice for the growing needs of local merchants who now zealously compete for the monopoly of cotton trade with outside merchants, chiefly of Wadhwan Camp, one more factory was erected this year; and it is contemplated to add two more in near future, to obviate the inconvenience of using hand-gins in villages, which, with the disadvantage of entailing more expensive labour, give ground for frauds and petty thefts. The merchants of this State were petitioning all along for the opening of a cotton market and the facilities of a cotton press in Dhrangadra, as really it would be more to their advantage, if the purchasers of cotton came to the place of production, than if the local merchants had to carry their cotton to an outside and distant market for sale. This request was granted in the year under report and a cotton market was opened in Dhrangadra on the 22nd of April 1909. A full cotton press is erected and is working now. The market appears very brisk and it is hoped that the merchants of this State will be materially benefitted by an arrangement which has in view, only their advancement by all legitimate and fair means.

The Jasvantsinhji Asylum.

67. This asylum was founded seven years ago by His Highness, in the revered memory of his father Maharaja K. S. Jasvantsinhji. Its purpose embraces housing and feeding persons who cannot maintain themselves owing to chronic sufferings, age or in-

capacity of any kind and whom no relative or friend would undertake to support. Mahal officials are under instructions to see that no such persons suffered from destitution and to send such persons to the asylum for care. There were twelve inmates in the asylum and the cost of maintaining them amounted to Rs. 340 during the year under report.

68. The Jasvantsinhji Library in Dhrangadra continues to enjoy fair support from the State and the reading public. Among the important papers and magazines subscribed by the Library are the Graphic, the Review of Reviews, the East and West, the Times of India, the Advocate of India, the Indian Magazine etc.

69. The following contributions were made towards the maintenance of institutions of general utility in the province.

Barton Female Training College ...	Rs.	120
Lang Library	„	36
Central institutions	„	3,786

70. The above is a brief statement of the principal features of the year's administration which may be closed with an expression of satisfaction regarding the honest and diligent discharge of duties by all the officers concerned during the year.

HUZUR OFFICE, DHRANGADRA.
Dated 1st June 1909.

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,
Diwan, Dhrangadhra State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Dhrangadra State and Residency officials showing changes in personal during the year 1908-09.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Azam Karansinhji Mansinhji...	Diwan, Dhrangadra State.	1903 A. D.		
Colonel K. S. Bhavanisinhji...	Military Secretary.	1905 A. D.		
Azam Darashah H. Baria L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1882 A. D.		

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in Dhrangadra State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during the year under Report.	Remarks.
The Conrt fees Act. ... ... The Stamp Laws. ... ... The Law of Limitation. ... ... The Registration Act. ... ... The Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandh.	Adapted from British Indian Acts.	Explosive substance Act of 1908.	With the exception of the laws mentioned here, the State Courts are following the under-mentioned British Indian Codes in spirit. 1. The Civil Procedure Code. 2. The Criminal Procedure Code. 3. The Indian Penal Code. 4. The Contract Act. 5. The Evidence Act. 6. The Specific Relief Act.

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadra State for the year 1908-09.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Artillery. ...	28	10	1	...	7	30	1	{6 Serviceable. 6 Unserviceable.} 12	...	3	1	26	5,449 - 5-6	
Maharaja's own Lancers. ...	63	36	...	...	36	63	1	...	...	4	7	52	12,949-12-0	12 Vacancies.
Makhwan Infantry.	298	104	3	...	116	283	1	...	1	7	29	246	40,295 - 8-2	17 Do.
Total. ...	389	150	4	...	159	376	3	12	1	14	37	324	58,694 - 9-8	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, description and education of the Police for the year 1908-09.

Description of office.	No.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmental.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Dhrangadra State Police Establishment. ...	130	Foot Police. 1st Grade Rs. 9-0-0 2nd ,, ,, 8-8-0 3rd ,, ,, 8-0-0 Mounted Police. One Grade Rs. 15-0-0	Rs 16,751-8-0	...	85	...	Promotion to one man of Rs. 2.	...	55	75	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (conlumns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Dhrangadra.	104	138	228	165	228	165	71	90	148	65	31·14	54·5	31·14	54·5	10 accused are pending trial.

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhrangadra.	Rs. 2,336-15-6	Rs. 8,740-0-5	Rs. 955-0-2	Rs. 1,837-10-3	40·8	21·01	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hurt, grievous hurt, criminal breach of trust, mischief and murder.	7	280	287	213	219	413	153	2	40	1	29	79	2	153	243	...	4	19	27	6	7	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	11 Criminals are transported to upper court.

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrangadara State during the year 1908-09.

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1908-09					Total.		Persons disposed of.						
		1907-08.	1908.09.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Magisterial Courts. ...	266	280	24	158	32	190	8	1	498	413	221	22	153	...	4	13	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
		Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed off.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c., ordered.		Pending.		
					Cofirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Dhrangadra. ...	3	10	...	...	5	5	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the year.									Suits disposed of during the year.						Remarks.
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	Value.	Suits *re*-landed property	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits above, Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
7	51	56	548	684	599	740	543	707	56	33	Rs. 59812-14-2	7	662	15	571	83	4	2	2	158	273	83	193	Rs. 65922-12-7	year. months. days. 1 — 5 — 6	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for Execution of decrees during the year 1908-09.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	1907-08.	1908-09.		1907-08.	1908-09.	Value of present year.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Value of present year.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Value of present year.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Dhrangadra State.	180	135	91,506-5-½	391	557	1,47,638-10-3	571	692	2,39,144-15-3	436	578	1,05,927-14-1	135	114	1,33,217-1-2½	75	15	24	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and result of appeals in the civil suits in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
3	17	10	26	27	43	37	33	27	10	10	Rs. 8,981-5-5	Rs. 13,473-9-0	9	9	14	5	6	5	2	5	2	3	6 months.	year. months. days. 1. — 5 — 15	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhragadra State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails, and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks.
		Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09				
Dhrangadra. Halvad. Seetapur. Charadva. Umarda.	5	17	73	74	90	12·3	17·7	18	Rs. 4,665-10-3½	24 $\frac{14}{31}$	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XIV.

Statement of Registration of documents in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	Rs.					
Dhrangadra.	205	187	178	141	15	14	8	8	1	7	3	17	205	178	83,649-1-0	67,006-4-3	0	0	0	9	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra, State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	A.	P.	Fees realised. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	A.	P.	Fees realised. Rs.	A.	P.	
	205	83,649	1	0	1176	7	·6	187	67,006	4	3	1,389	2	4	
Total...	205	83,649	1	0	1176	7	6	187	67,006	4	3	1,389	2	4	
Deduct expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit...	...	...	...	...	1176	7	...	...	...	...	...	1389	2	4	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1908.	Receipts during the year.		Total in the current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1909.	Remarks.
		1907-08.	1908-09.		1907-08.	1908-09.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Municipality Dhrangadra.	...	10,421-5-0	11,542-14-10	11,542-14-10	10,421-5-0	11,542-14-10	Nil.	
„ Halvad ...	...	420-0-0	470-0-0	470-0-0	420-0-0	470-0-0	Nil.	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Past year total.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
			I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.							I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Dhrangadra.	...	...	6—79	4—43	10—41	1—56	...	...	...	...	...	...	23—19	22—50	18—63	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra Sate.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grain in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908–09.

Article.	During March 1908. per One Rupee.			During March 1909. per One Rupee.			Remarks.
	Ms.	seers.	tola.	Ms.	seers.	tola.	
Bajri. ...	...	20	...	...	26	...	
Jowari. ...	...	25	...	...	32	...	
Wheat. ...	...	14	...	...	18	...	
Gram. ...	...	16	...	...	17	...	
Rice. ...	...	10	...	...	11	...	
Math. ...	...	21	...	...	24	...	
Mag. ...	...	20	...	...	23	...	
Udad. ...	...	18	...	...	21	...	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix. XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
			Rs.				Rs.	
The Ajitnivas Palace.	47,688-0-0	...	47,688	...	...	...	47,688	
Military lines. ...	44,445-0-0	...	44,445	...	...	...	44,445	
Vegetable Market....	305-0-0	...	305	...	...	...	305	
Repairs to buildings.	...	2,150	2,150	...	...	...	2,150	
	92,438	2,150	94,588	...	...	...	94,588	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix. XX.

Agricultural stock in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks..
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load-carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Dhrangadra State.	1908-09	13,482	7,278	1,468	5,743	474	494	96	2,044	81,081	5,353	16	21	3,135	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Dhrangadra.	1	Rs. 1,754-0-0	1	Rs. 3,301-0-0	1	Rs. 213-0-0	nil.	nil.	3	Rs. 5,268-0-0	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,
Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

No.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Cash balance at the beginning of the year..	11,550		
	RECEIPTS.			
1	Land Revenue.	5,13,883		
2	Jamabandi from Bhayats etc.	27,616		
3	Desh-dan.	86,103		
4	Salt revenue.	9,997		
5	Stamp, Court Fees, etc.	7,766		
6	Education.	1,312		
7	Judicial Courts.	5,328		
8	Dhrangadra Railway.	18,325		
9	Excise receipt, etc.	15,769		
10	Revenues under the Alienation settlement..	15,588		
11	Custom duty, etc...	29,850		
12	Miscellaneous.	18,407	7,61,494	
	EXPENDITURE.			
1	Administration charges.	2,29,496		
2	Dispensary including vaccination	10,312		
3	Education.	12,299		
4	Public Works.	74,645		
5	Municipality.	15,178		
6	Dharmada.	4,543		
7	Peshkashi.	44,677		
8	General Falo.	6,032		
9	Interest on Manavadar Loan.	28,000		
10	Intrest on Government Loan.	37,734		
11	K. S. Ghansiamsinhji's Education expenses in England.	8,408		
12	Travelling, etc.	18,668		
13	Raj Kharach.	72,300		
14	Office charges etc.	19,432		
15	Payment towards principal of Government Loan.	20,000		
16	Miscellaneous.	1,30,296	7,29,026	
	Closing balance.	32,468		
			7,61,494	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1908-09.

Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra. ...	8,246	140	106	21	1	12	9,637-2-1½	111	
Military Dispensary, Dhrangadra. ...	2,732	...	...	...	...	...	899-3-4	43·2	
Halvad Dispensary. ...	4,535	...	...	...	...	...	729-6-7½	48·7	
Seetapur Dispensary. ...	1,971	...	...	...	...	...	532-9-1½	35·4	
Total ...	17,524	140	106	21	1	12	11,798-5-2½		

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Dhrangadra State for the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1907-08	1908-09			1907-08	1908-09			1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
Dhrangadra State.	70,880 as per last census.	2,498	2,522	24	...	1,427	1,391	...	36	35	35	20	19	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

A MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE RESULTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

DHRANGADRA STATE

DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1910.

DHRANGADRA:

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1910

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APPENDICES. I to XXV.

TO

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHREE

AJITSINHJI SAHEB K. C. S. I.

RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADRA.

May it please Your Highness,

Pursuant to Your Highness' commands, I have the honor to submit the following report of the administration of the Dhrangadra state for the year 1909–10 for Your Highness' favourable consideration.

I beg to remain

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Huzur office
Dhrangadra.
1st July 1910.

RESULTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DHRANGADRA STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON 31st. MARCH 1910.

CHAPTER 1.

General and Political.

Situation, Area, Population

The state of Dhrangadra lies in the north of the peninsula of Kathiawar and to the south of the lesser Ran of Cutch, between 23-13 and 22-33 north latitude and 71-48 and 71 east longitude. Its area is about 1,167 square miles, not counting the Dhrangadra portion of the Ran and it has a population, according to the census of 1901 of 70,880 souls. This state possesses Vantas in the following villages of the Ahmedabad collectorate. 1. Kumarkhan 2. Aniali 3 Vasvelia and Savalana. It pays an annual tribute of Rs 40,671 to the British Government and Rs 4,006 as Junagadh Jortalbi.

2. The annual gross revenue calculated on the average of the past three years is Rs. 8,04,591.

3. His Highness Maharana Shree Ajitsinhji K. C. S I. the head of the well known clan of Jhala Rajputs has piloted the administration of the state with his usual untiring energy and care, notwithstanding the fact that he was incapacitated from work for long periods of physical sufferings brought on by an attack of diabetic neurites in the second half of 1909 and acute rheumatism in early 1910. For a couple of months in the last monsoon His Highness suffered much and was almost bedridden owing to severe neuritic pains and gastric troubles, and his visit to Bombay in November last to receive the insignia of K. C. S. I. at the hands of H. E the Viceroy was performed during stress of great bodily weakness. He was better in December and January, but in the beginning of February, there was a fresh attack of rheumatism which affected knee joints and produced excruciating pains. In effect, the whole year has been passed in indifferent health, but it is pleasant to record that His Highness was able to

perform his duties, dictate orders and give counsel, even in bed, when his health was very weak and pains inexpressibly severe.

4. Owing to continued ill-health, His Highness was not able to undertake any prolonged tour in the districts, but he went to Halvad in December and inspected several villages during a couple of weeks' outing. The military forces accompanied His Highness and held their winter maneuvers under his personal direction and command.

5. In November His Highness was invited to attend the Investiture of the distinguished order of K. C. S. I. held by the Grand-Master of the said order in Bombay. His Highness, though very weak, undertook the journey to Bombay in response to this tantalizing invitation and was happily able to attend the ceremony in the Government house when he was decorated with the order by His Excellency the Viceroy. He could not be present at the many functions and festivities held in connection with the visit of the Viceroy in Bombay and returned to his capital after a stay of a fortnight in Bombay.

His Highness' return from this visit was signalised by his subjects with an outburst of loyal feelings. Congratulatory addresses were presented by the populace of Seetapur, Dhrangadra, Halvad, Tikar and other Communities and fraternities, in which, expressions of delight at the receipt of a high order by their beloved ruler were mingled with those of gratefulness to His Majesty the King Emperor for this appreciation of their ruler's good qualities.

7. In response to an invitation of the Agent to the Governor, His Highness went to Rajkot in January to take part in offering a fitting reception to His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, who visited Kathiawad for the first time after his assumption of the charge of the Presidency of Bombay. He was present at the station on the 15th, where an address of welcome was presented by the chiefs of Kathiawar, in the Darbar held by His Excellency on the 17th, in the reception at Kothi on the 18th, and in the prize distribution at the Rajkumar College on the 19th. There was the usual exchange of visits also on the 18th and the 19th.

8. It may be noticed that the heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Shree Ghanshamsinhji returned from England in October after a stay of five years. He was hardly sixteen when he first went to England and the purpose that prompted the adoption of a step that was viewed with mis-

givings by several friends and well wishers five years ago, has been fully justified, as may be judged, from high encomiums, his conduct and behaviour have eliciated from officers like the late Sir Curzon Wyllie and Sir Charles Ollivant.

K. S. Ghanshamsinhji is now appointed a police commissioner of the state and is given plenary powers in police matters. Criminology & detection being amongst his favourite studies, he is sure to find the work allotted to him very congenial and he will further have the benefit of gaining a first hand knowledge of the country and its people. He is also given a share of work in the Revenue and General Branch of the Huzur Office and was often put in temporary charge of the Huzur Office, during His Highness' illness.

He is created a General of the State forces and is associated with the Military Secretary in the Military office. He has also worked in the absence of the Military Secretary, in independent charge of the Commander-in-chief's office.

The credit of bringing up the Kumar Saheb to the best traditions of his house and of infusing in him correct principles and every thing that is good and noble in the English social life, belongs to His Highness' valued friend Sir Charles Ollivant K. C. I. E., who so kindly and readily accepted the charge of the Kumar Saheb and did every thing in his power to render the residence of the Kumar profitable to him in point of studies and general knowledge. His Highness is deeply impressed by the very generous and cordial manner in which Sir Charles has fulfilled his wishes in connection wfth the education of the Kumar Saheb in England.

9. The King Emperor's Birth-Day was celebrated with great eclat on the 25th June, 1909 as usual.

10. There is nothing to be noted regarding the principal State officers, as there were no transfers or changes among them during the year.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue Administration.

1. The Revenue Administration of the state is based on Bhagbatai

system, the principal features of which are that the cultivator, while not

Administration of Land

possessing any inherent proprietory right to the land and holding it during the pleasure of the State in theory, virtually cultivates it on a sort of partnership arrange ment, the terms of which may be briefly stated to be the furnishing of land by the State and contribution of labour by the cultivator. The levy is generally twofold, in cash and in kind, in a proportion that varies according to the quality of the soil. Besides the principal levies, Vaje and Vero, there are many other charges, but these are small and now reduced in number to the simplification of the vahivat and contentment of the cultivator. This system is tolerably successful, as it links the interests of the landlord with those of the tenant, so that the produce is shared by both in a manner that leaves the farmer directly interested in the piece of land he cultivates. With greater labour and care, greater return is assured to the tenant which is not the case, where Bighoti system prevails. Besides, latter system requires a fairly uniform quality of soil for satisfactory adjustment of the rental and is found to work harshly when the monsoon fails or is subnormal.

No alteration, worth mentioning, has been made during the year in the rates of levy and the revenues were collected without causing any hardship.

2. The following table will show the extent of the cultivated land during the last five years.

A.—Statement showing the number of working Santis.

1905-06	1906-06	1907-08	1908-09	1902-10	
5,283	5,308	5,750	5,871	6,037	

B—Statement showing the area of uncultivated land in the State.

1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-1910	
38,652 Acres	36,490 Acres	36,106 Acres	27,374 Acres	26,394 Acres	

C—Statemant showing the area of the irrigated land in the State.

1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	
3,371 Acres	2,355 Acres	2,910 Acres	1,863 Acres	2,032 Acres	

The above figures evidence a steady progress in the amelioration of the cultivator class and greater utilization of culturable land. It is always, more advantageous to have a greater number of santis with cultivators who enjoy permanency of tenancy rights, on a basis of equal distribution of available land, than to assign more fields to one cultivator, because he possesses the advantage of having many bullocks and other means This latter arrangement gave scope for a free exercise of favouritism and poorer class of cultivators could never have the chance of bettering their condition, so long as their richer brethern held the monopoly of official patronage. This system is discountenanced by His Highness and there is a close observance of the rule of a pair of bullocks to one santi of fairly uniform dimensions. It is interesting to note that when His Highness came to the Gadi, there were only about 2200 santis going, at present the number has risen to 6000 and more.

The Committee of Revenue Patels in consultation with the inspectorial and executive staff of the Revenue Department came to a decision that certain villages, which owned a very poor quality of soil, felt the burden of the double levy [in cash and kind] to be rather severe and proposed that the existing rates should be altered and only a cash payment should be fixed. This suggestion, if adopted, would render the cultivators more free and give them greater zest to improve the quality of the soil by suitable manuring and better tilling. Thus, instead of Vaje, Vero and other small levies, only Udhad i. e. cash sum, in such amount as may be easily borne by the soil was decided to be levied from the cultivators of certain villages named below. This proposal was sanctioned by His Highness with the result that the following villages are now included in the Udhad scheme.

Satapur Bhechda, Rajpur, Khakhrala, Bhavanigadh, Asundrali Gadhda, Dholia, Manpur, Khampaiia, and Palansa. The Revenue Inspector reports that he has been able to note the effect of this alteration,

which is very favourable, in Bhechda, Rajpur [where the number of santis has subsequently risen from 30 to 55] Bhavanigadh, and Khakhrala.

Two new villages have been founded during the year, named Kamlapur and Hirapur. The village of Gala is situated between a growing streamlet and a small river and was subjected to a slow but yearly increasing corrosion, so that a change of site was very desirable. Further certain fields on the other side of the river were left out of cultivation on account of their inaccessibility in monsoon rains. Thus, two new villages named above are situated on convenient spots, giving facility of cultivation on all sides. The following are the new villages founded during the last quinquenium.

Prithugadh, Baisahebgadh, Mayapur, Swarupgadh, Pratapgadh Ghansamgadh, Lilapur, Kamlapur, Hirapur.

Wells.

458 new wells have been dug during the year. With the exception of 6 wells in Halvad and Charadva Mahals, remaining 452 wells were made in Umarda Mahal only, of these 131 are puka wells and 321 Katcha wells.

Umarda Mahal possesses sandy soil and the existence of more wells shows that the cultivators have taken recourse to irrigated wadis, which cover an area of 2692 bighas in that Mahal;- more than 1/3rd of all the wadis in the State.

The agricultural Bank has carried in its mission of assisting the cultivators by making advances at a very reasonable rate of interest. The advances made during the year amount to Rs. 5000 and the recoveries on past transactions came to about Rs. 2653-4-2$\frac{1}{2}$ The Bank is maintained by the state and its membership is limited to the cultivator class who are enrolled as members on payment of an annual fee of Re 1 each. The primary object of this institution is to render the farmer partially independent of the village sowkar by affording him a ready source of pecuniary help and though the normal dealings of the village traders were not to be totally supplanted by the Bank as such an undertaking was too vast to be controlled by it, yet it certainly supplemented them and introduced a lower rate of interest and fairer terms.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

I Lwas.

The Laws in force in this State, are generally adapted from or drafted on the lines of those obtaining in British India. Some of the legal enactments of the British Government are followed here in spirit, e. g. The Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, the Penal Laws, the Law of Contracts, the Specific Relief Act, the Transfer of Property Act, the Law of Evidence etc.,

The following are some of the local laws in force at present,

The Court Fees Act,
The Stamp Act.
The Registration Act,
The Law of Limitation,
Police Act,
The Opium Act,
The Salt Act,
Laws relating to Boilers and Prime Movers,
Rajasthanic Nyayaprabandh,
The Military Law,
The Explosive Substances Act,

The Judicial Courts of the State administer justice with due regard to the principles of equity and the Hindu and the Mahomedan Laws and prevailing custom and often seek guidance from the decisions of the Indian High Courts and the Privy Council.

2. Military Force.

The Military Department is under the control of His Highness himself, who performs the duties of the Commander-in-chief, his brother Colonel Bhavanisinhji, acting as his Military Secretary and Councillor.

7 Major A. W. Cleir is in command of the Makhwan Infantry, Captain Narsinhji, a Bhayat of Vavdi under the State assisting him as second-in-command. Lieutenant Govindsinhji, a Bhayat of Malvan under this State is in command of the Artillery, whereas Lt. Baker Lawrance is in-charge of the Maharaja's Own Lancers, assisted by Lt Merubha, a Bhayat of Susvav, who is his second-in command.

The following is the present strength of the Military force in the State,

Name of unit.	Sanctioned strength.	Present number.	Vacancies.
Artillery...	30	30	0
Maharaja's Own Lancers... ...	75	63	12
Makhvan Infantry.	300	283	17

The numbers were the same last year.

The Artillery men are armed with muzzle-loading carbines and swords, the Maharaja's Lancers with fussil pattern muzzle loading rifles, cavalry regulation swords and lances, and the Infantry with muzzle loading rifles with bayonets and khukhris.

The Maharaja's Own Lancers furnish usual escort and body guard of His Highness and family and assist the Mounted Police in district duties and on emergent occasions such as pursuit of criminals, outlaws etc.,. They also perform guard duty at the Palace along with the Infantry, which, besides, furnishing the rear guard at the Palace and being in charge of the Central Jail, assume Police duty in the city when the Police are engaged in the district in season time.

The cost of maintaining this force amounted to Rs. 61,387 as against Rs. 58,185 last year.

These men are under thorough discipline and the training that they receive, is calculated to maintain them at a high level of efficiency. Every attention is paid to keep them in touch with the latest improvments and innovations in matters of training, exercises aud accoutrements. The arms are, of course, such as are furnished from the British Arsenals, but they are always kept in trim order.

While the object of preserving high water mark of excellence is always kept in view, the selection of the sepoy is also very discriminately made; Jhala Rajputs are given preference in service and two companies of Makhwan Infantry, each consisting of 52 men are recruited from the Jhalas. The Lancers have amongst them some five Jhala Rajput Sowars. One company in the Infantry is also made up of Mianas, whose marauding propensities have given place to good military qualities and they have

been showing themselves perfectly amenable to military rules and discipline.

3 Police.

The total strength of the regular Police is as under:—

The Commissioner of Police.

The Superintendent of Police.

5 Chief Constables.	20 Mounted Sowars.
2 Jamadars.	7 Camel Sowars.
	116 Police Constables.

In the year of report, the Police Department was placed under the charge of General Kumar Shri Ghanshamsinhji the heir-apparent, who returned from England after a stay of about five years and possessed the advantage of some acquaintance with the work of London Police courts. It is too early to pronounce an opinion on the Police administration as conducted by the Kumar Saheb, but there are evidences of steady improvement already.

Five chief constables are posted in the Mahals: Dhrangadra Halvad, Seetapur, Charadwa & Umarda. A jamadar is working as a chief constabale in Methan. The Police are distributed in the city of Dhrangadra and the Mahals in the following manner.

Station.	Foot Police.	Mounted Swars.	Camel Swats.
Dhrangadra... ...	75	5	1
Halvad...	12	4	2
Seetapur...	5	2	1
Charadva.	5	2	1
Umarda...	5	2	1
Methan...	5	2	1
Special duty... ...	9	3	0

The foot police are armed with muzzle loading guns and with bayonets. The mounted police have carbines and swords.

Regarding efficiency and discepline, there is nothing deserving

especial mention. Every care is taken that the police preserve a proper measure of vigilance in the prevention and detection of crimes.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 16,440 as against Rs. 16,751 of the last year.

None was dismissed for default; 152 persons were fined or degraded.

The grades of foot police are three, first grade carrying Rs. 9 per month, second grade Rs. 8-8-0. third grade Rs. 8-0-0.

The mounted sowars get Rs. 15 each per month.

519 men constitute the village police force. These are distributed in the villages in such numbers, as the size of the village, its situation on the Sarhad, vicinity of criminal tribes such as Juts and Mianas, exigencies of postal service and finally the necessity of furnishing an escort to Mianas passing through the state territories usually demand. The village police consist of the Jamadars, Pagis and Pasiatas, who besides performing the police duties, assist the revenue department in specified matters.

These numbers give us a total of 649 men performing police duties, which gives, on distribution, one police man to an area of 1.8 square mile and 109 persons.

The number of offences reported to the Police was 100, as against 138 of the last year. The number of persons arrested in connection with these offences was 146 as against 165 of the last year. 146 persons were sent up for trial, which resulted in a conviction of 75 and discharge or acquittal of 71. The percentage of conviction to arrest is 51 as against 54 of the last year and that of conviction to those sent up for trial is the same.

Of the cognizable offences reported to the Police, 48 related to theft, 10 breach of trust, 4 theft with house-breaking, 3 grievous hurt, and the remaining, miscellaneous offences of a minor character.

The aggregate value of property alleged to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 2,675 as against Rs. 8,740 of the previous year and that of property recovered was Rs. 717 as against Rs. 1837, giving a percentage of recoveries of 25-9 as against 21-01 of the last year.

It may be noticed that four persons, two men and two women, who were concerned with murder of two persons committed under circumstances of great daring in Nadala near Chital, were seized and handed over to the Agency Police authorities by the police during the year and their action elicited warm acknowledgement from the Agency Police Inspector who visited Dhrangadra in connection with the affair.

4 Magisterial Courts.

The following are the Magisterial Courts of the state:—

1. First Class Magistrate's Court in Dhrangadra presided over by Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh, B. A., LL, B.
2. Second Class Magistrate's Court in Halvad.
3. Second Class Magistrate's Court in Seetapur.
4. Second Class Magistrate's Court in Charadva.
5. Third Class Magistrate's Court in Umarda.

The Sessions Court in Dhrangadra is presided over by Mr. Devshankar J. Dave, (High Court Pleadar) and the Huzur Court is the final Court of Criminal Justice where His Highness personally presides and dispenses justice.

These Courts dealt with 319 offences as against 287 of the previous year and 442 persons in connection with the same. 123 persons were convicted, 301 were either acquitted or discharged and 8 persons were awaiting trial. Of the convicted persons, 29 received punishment of imprisonment under one month, 9 under two months, 12 under three months, 10 under six months, 3 under twelve months, 2 under two years and 58 persons were fined only, 15 appeals were filed during the year under report, against the decisions of the Criminal Courts. Sentences of 4 persons were confirmed, 5 modified, 1 reversed and proceedings against one person were quashed. Further inquiry was ordered in the case of one person and further applications were pending disposal.

5 Civil Courts.

The following are the Civil Courts of the State:—

I. Huzur Court, presided over by H. H. The Raj Saheb, being the highest court of Civil justice.

II. The Civil Judge's Court uuder Mr. Devshanker J. Dave.

Its appellate jurisdiction comprises cases decided by the Nyayadhish Courts of Dhrangadra, Halvad, Seetapur and Charadva and it has full original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs 5000.

III. The Small Causes Court under Mr. D. J. Dave, Civil and Sessions Judge, has cognisance of money suits upto Rs. 25 in the Punch Koshi Division.

IV. The Court of the Nyayadhish of Dhrangadra, under Mr. Kalidas D. Parekh B. A. L. L. B. It has cognizance of civil suits upto Rs 5000. It also exercises appellate jurisdiction over the Umarda Thandara's Civil work.

V The Court of the Nyayadhish of Halvad under Mr. Vithalrao Anandrao. It hears and decides civtl suits upto Rs. 2000.

VI. The Court of the Thandar of Seetapur. It exercises original civil jurisdiction in suits up to Rs. 500.

VII The Court of the Thandar of Charadva, similar.

VIII The Court of the Thandar of Umarda. It hears and decides suits upto Rs. 250.

There has been no change in the number or constitution of these courts during the year under review.

The total number of civil suits filed in these courts during the year is 745 as against 684 of the past year. This with the opening balance of 33, gives a total of 778 suits against 740 of the previous year: of these, 765 were disposed of duriug the year, leaving 13 in arrears. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees, including the arrears of the preceding year was 591 as against 692 of the previous year; of these, 505 were disposed of, leaving 86 applications as against 114 of the previous year.

The estimated value of original suits filed in the Civil Courts was Rs. 46,554 as against Rs. 59,812 of the previous year.

The appellate work represents 38 appeals filed during the year under review, which combined with the opening balance of 10 appeals

gives a total of 48 appeals of these 26 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 22; of these, decisions in 8 were confirmed, 5 reversed, 6 amended, 2 remanded, and 5 compromised. The aggregate value of these appeals was Rs 10,317 as against Rs. 13,473 of the previous year.

The figures do not call for any comment, as they represent a normal quantity of work and average dispatch in disposal.

The balance of appeals is explained through His Highness' continued indisposition throughout the year and consequent partial stagnation of appellate work in the Huzur Court.

The work of the civil Courts has been satisfactorily performed in the year under report which is principally due to the personal supervision of H, H. who inspects critically the monthly returns of all the judicial courts and otherwise examines their work as the presiding judge of the Court, as well as to the honest and diligent discharge of duties by the officers concerned-

6. Registration.

205 documents were presented for registration in the year under review, of these 161 were mortgage deeds, 20 sale deeds 3 wills, 15 money bonds, 6 miscellaneous. of these 190 documents were registered, the aggregate value whereof being Rs 47,334.

7 Extradition.

Three persons were extradited during the year under report. One was a Koli of Kuda under this state, who was arrested in Bajana. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months on a charge of theft by the First Class Magistrate Dhrangadra. One man, an inhabitant of Halvad under this State was brought from Bombay, but he was discharged for want of evidence by the Halvad Magistrate. The third accused was handed over by Muli. He too was discharged by the Magistrate of Seetapur.

8 persons were extradited from this state; 2 by Lakhtar State, 2 by Rajkot State and 4 by Morvi State. The accused handed over to Lakhtar were acquitted, those handed over to Rajkot were convicted and the result of those surrendered to Morvi is not yet reported.

It may be mentioned that there has been full reciprocity in this matter on the part of all concerned.

8 Jails.

There are five jails in this State.

The Central Jail in Dhrangadra.
Halvad Lock-up.
Seetapur Lock-up.
Umarda Lock-up.
Charadva Lock-up.

The Central Jails of Dhrangadra is a commodious building too strongly guarded on all sides for any attempts at escape. Sanitary arrangements in the interior of the building are quite perfect. Mr. Chhaganlal of the Military Dispensary was in medical charge of the Jail throughout the year. A workshop is attached to the Jail for instruction in such handicrafts, as the making of carpets, tapes, cane work etc, but for the last few years, this useful part of the Jail industry is on the decline owing to a steady fall-off in the number of prisoners, which presented a total of 18 at the end of the year under report. Mahal lock-ups are situated in healthy surroundings but they are limited to such persons as have got less than 15 days imprisonment. Persons with a longer term have to be sent to the Jail in Dhrangadra.

There were 18 persons undergoing imprisonment at the commencement of the year. Seventy five were admitted during the year giving a total of 93 as against 71 of the preceding year. Daily average was 15 as against 17 of 1908-09, 12 of 1907-08, 11 of 1906-07, 11 of 1905-06, and 12 of 1904-05. The year under report closes with 11 prisoners in all the Jails. Total cost under this head was Rs. 4442 as against Rs. 4665 of the preceding year. General health of the prisoners has been very good and no death has occurred among them during the year.

9 Municipality.

There are three Municipalities in the State, all of them being maintained as Darbari institutions at State expense, The most important of these is the Municipality in the capital which cost to the Darbar Rs. 12000 in the year under report. The municipality of Dhrangadra is asisted by a special city improvement committee consisting of four official and four non-official members, who are entrusted with the work

of relieving thickly peopled parts of the town of congestion and carrying out sanitary reforms in the building of new houses, shops etc.. The Sakat road is now nearly complete and both of its sides are being lined with beautiful shops that lead upto the Jasvant Circle which is situated in the centre of the town. Kansara Bazar is now complete with spacious shops on both sides and work is being pushed on with zeal by various people who own plots on the public roads. Half the number of shops in the Jasvant circle are nearing completion and it is hoped that the carrying out of the present scheme will give that part of the town a remarkable appearance.

Expenditure under this head has been Rs. 12713 exclusive of grants for constructing new roads.

CHAPTER IV

Production and Distribution.

I Rainfall.

Rainfall of the season was very fairly distributed and left hardly anything to be desired in its timely advent and quantity.. Rains began in the middle of June in districts and on the 28th idem in Dhrangadra. July gave a very copious rainfall in all the Mahals which assisted the cultivators to sow cotton on an extensive scale. This was followed by seasonable rain in August which measured from 2 to 4 inches in the districts and again in September, which gave an average of 5 inches everywhere. In fact, this was the first year after the caprices of nature registered in their perverse turn since 1900 when monsoon was normally satisfactory and the grumble of the ryot could not refer to the elements.

The rainfall of the season was distributed in the following manner in the varions mahals:—

Mahals.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Total.
Dhrangadra... ...	2-11	12-11	4-2	4-57	22-81
Halvad...	4-86	14-49	2 30	3-91	25-56
Seetapur...	3-30	6-67	1-78	5-43	I7-18
Charadva.	2-50	15.	7-50	6-25	31-25
Umarda...	4-25	12-23	3-92	4-60	25.
Methan...	3-90	11-10	4-60	2-08	2I-68

The follwoing table shows the amount of rainfall as registered in Dhrangadra in the whole year compared with that of the four preceding years.

Quantity registered in.				
I905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
31-50	12-71	22-50	23-19	22-81

2. Public Heath.

Nothing requires especial mention under this head. There was no visitation of Plague, cholera or any other epidemic in any part of the state in the year under report.

The figures of births and deaths for the last five years are as under.

	1905 06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Births....	1,890	2173	2498	2,522	2,365
Deaths...	964	1038	1427	1,391	1031-

There is a decrease of 157 births in the figure of the last year and the ratio per population of 1000 is 33 as against 35 last year.

Number of deaths shows a decrease of 360, which gives a ratio of 14 per 1000, as against 19 of the last year and 20 of 1907-08.

3 Wages.

Wages have remained high throughout the year. This is due to a brisk market and busy agricultural operations The following table gives the present price of skilled and unskilled labour.

Wages of labour.

Masons... ... 14 annas to one rupee per day.

Sawyers... ... 8 annas. ,, ,,

Bricklayers.... 10 to 12 annas. ,, ,,

Carpenters.... 10 to 14 annas. ,, ,,

Labourers. ... 4 annas. ,, ,,

4 Prices of Food.

Prices of foodgrains have continued as high as before; the prices of some of them may be mentioned below.

Articles.	During March 1909 Per Rupee	During March 19010 Per Rupee
Bajri.	26	23
Jowari.	32	32
Wheat.	18	20
Gram.	17	25
Rice.	11	13
Math.	24	32
Mag.	23	24
Udad.	21	20

5 Trade.

The total value of merchandise imported during the year under review in the city of Dhrangadra is estimated at Rs. 6,70,550 as against Rs. 6,61,817 of the last year. whereas the value of exports amounted to nearly Rs. 1,35,600 against Rs. 1,65,323 of the privius year

Chief articles imported were timber, cotton piece goods, silks, ivory, matches, sugar, gram, Ghee, gold, and silver, whereas those exported were cotton, wool, hide and tobacco.

The amount of royalty realised on the export of stone during the year has been Rs. 17880 as against Rs. 14,614 of the past year and Rs. 16,662 of 1907-08.

6 Public Works,

Rs. 16358 are spent in the heading of the buildings in the military lines. Two more bungalows for subordinate officers of Makhwan Infantry are now added to the existing ones. Rs 80341 are spent on the Ajitnivas Palace this year, of which amount, Rs. 3749 are expended on repairs.

7 Post offices.

Government post offices are under the control of the Postal Superintendent Cutch-Wadhwan Division. The State has its own line of postal communication between Mahal stations and villages for Darbar purposes.

8 Mint.

There is no mint in this State, the imperial coinage only being current here.

9 Condition of the People.

The economic condition of the people shows material improvement. The maintenance of the favourable monsoon conditions for the last three years has helped towards a decided bettering of the condition of cultivators and the forces of recuperation, set in motion by fair harvests, are busy dispelling the effects of previous bad years.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

The total gross revenue in the official year Samvat 1965 was Rs 9,40,589 as against 7,61,494 of the past year. An amount of Rs. 1,20,016 was paid up towards the interest and principal of the Governemt Loan in the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1 Medical.

The following are the medical institutions in the State.

1. The Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra under Dr Darashah H. Baria L. M. & S. (First Class, Bom.) assisted by Mr. Gangaram Babaji, Hospital Assistant.

2. Military Dispensary Dhrangadra under Mr. Chhaganlal G. Joshi, Hospital Assistant, incharge of the central Jail also.

3. Bajirajba charitable dispensary at Halvad under Mr. Rewashankar Pranjivan Hospital Assistant.

4. Bajirajba charitable dispensary at Seetapur under Mr. L. M. Dhruv, Hospital Assistant.

The number of patients treated at these dispensaries is as under:-

Institution.	Out-door patients.		In-door patients.	
	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10
The Prince of Wales Hospital. Dhrangadra...	8,286	9,210	140	127
The Military Dispensary..	2,732	2298	0	0
Halvad Dispensary... ...	4,535	5140	0	0
Seetapur Dispensary... ...	1,971	2728	0	0

No comment is necessary with regard to these figures as they represent a normal condition of public health. It is again a pleasant duty to record excellence of work shown by the Chief Medical officer Dr Baria, who combines great professional skill with sterling character and has maintained for the institution the same popularity that it had acquired since he was placed at its head in 1882. It is almost a lesson to see the doctor working in the hospital in which he takes parental interest, doing all he can for the patients, who receive from him the same kind treatment, whatever their station in life. No fees are charged for medicines or medical attendance in any of these dispensaries. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 11504 as against 11,798 of the previous year.

The prevalent diseases in the year under report appear to be malarial fevers, rheumatic pains, diseases of the digestive system etc.,

No case of cholera has occurred in Dhrangadra.

No case likewise of smallpox has occurred.

Halvad dispensary has returned one case of Small-pox which is cured.

372 surgical operations have been performed in the Prince of Wales Hospital, 37 in the Military Dispensary, 235 in Halvad and 143 in Seetapur.

The Prince of Wales Hospital Dhrangadra, is fitted with an in-patients' ward in which 127 patients were treated during the year. The total number of cases treated in this institution is 9325 giving a daily average of 125

There is a separate ward for in-patients belonging to Bhayat or other respectable classes who prefer exclusive or zanana arrangements; this ward is situated at a convenient distance from the hospital and consists of a pair of rooms with a verandah in front.

Vital Statistics.

The figures of births and deaths during the last five years may be repeated here.

	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Births...	1,890	2173	2,498	2,522	2,365
Deaths...	964	1038	1427	1,391	1,031

The work of registering births and deaths is entrusted to the Police and local midwives and the guardians are under a duty to supply correct information on the point to the police.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

The department was under the charge of Mr. Chunilal M. Shroff B. A.

who has combined the duties of his office as the Superintendent of Education with those of the Head Master of the Ajitsinhji High School.

It has been noted in the last year's report that no fees are levied in the schools in this state. The fees in the primary schools were remitted in 1907-08 and those in the secondary schools in 1908-09 both being birth-day concessions. No injurious effect is noticed of this removal of what was considered as an incentive to parents to see that their children attended the school regularly; it is satisfactory to find that the number of school-going children has risen from 2308 to 2467 which is ostensibly due to the remission of fees.

One more village school was opened in Dhulkot in the year.

The number of schools in the State may be classified as under.

Schools.	1909-10	
	Number	Pupils.
Sir Ajitsinhji High School, Dhrangadra...	1	280
The Bai Sahebba Middle School, Halvad...	1	102
Taluka schools at Dhrangadra, Halvad and Seetapur... ...	3	681
Village Primary Schools... ...	40	1016
Girls' Schools....	5	368
Total ...	50	2467

The number of boys and girls attending the various schools in the state during the last five years may be shown below.

	1905 06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Boys. ...	1792	1699	1703	1846	2024
Girls. ...	343	329	277	462	443
Total ...	2135	2028	1980	2308	2467

Results of the last examination may be noted as under.

	1908-09			1909-10		
	Presented	Passed	Percentage.	Presented.	Passed	Percentage.
The Ajitsinhji High School...	161	45	27-95	291	46	21-05
Baisahebba Middle School Halvad.	41	28	68-3	60	29	48-3
Veruacular Boys' Schools.	868	613	70-62	996	716	71-59
Girls' Schools...	69	58	60-41	142	118	83-09

Examination Results.

These results may be noticed under two heads viz of the primary schools and of the secondary schools. The results under the first head need no comment as they are apparently satisfactory, the percentage being high. Regarding those under the second head, it may be remarked that the percentage is making a downward progress since Mr. Shroff took charge of school inspection. He explained the low percentage last year by avowing that he had raised the standard of examination. This year he reports that "the results are a little below the mark and the fall is specially due to the poor figure cut by standard II and III. I always make my examination thorough and searching and that is why the results are not, and I am afraid will never be as brilliant as in some of the other High Schools." However he proceds to say that " it is sufficient for me to note here that I am satisfied with the work of the upper standards." This is a candid enough avowal and the apparently meagre results are a mere trick of the cruel hands of the examiner.

Five students presented themselves for the Matriculation examination, of whom three passed.

The number of students studying English during the last five years may be noted as under.

I905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	
206	186	259	304	382	

These figures are very satisfactory, as they represent a doubling up of the number of 1906-07. The Halvad Middle school has turned out a very good feeder of the local High School.

There is nothing requiring particular notice regarding the High School. There were a few minor changes in the tutorial staff.

Hostel.

There were nine boarders in the hostel at the end of the year under report. The arrangements of lodging etc. are under the personal supervision of Mr. Shroff and the boys possess the advantage of a very careful guardianship. The expenses amount to about Rs. 6-4-0 per mensum for one boy and the Superintendent remarks that- this is the only State that affords the combined facilities of free education and a cheap but decent hostel in the whole of Kathiawar.

Physical Education.

The Superintendent remarks " Physical Education has thriven well during the year under report. The favourate sports are cricket and football. Shekh Abdullah himself an able gymnast, whose services have been lent to the High School by the Military Department of the State, has brought the gymnasium to a high state of perfection. Drill is tought to the students of the High school by officers of the state Infantry specially appointed for the purpose." It may be added that Mr. Shroff has set a good example to his staff by making it a rule to attend the play ground every day after school hours. His presence is a great incentive to the boys, who gain the advantage of greater personal intercourse with their tutors and of correct behaviour during their sports.

Moral Education.

Mr. Shroff reports " The moral education of the boys is satisfactory. Perfect discipline is maintained within the school and boys are well given to understand that their conduct out of school will be carefully watched. It gives me much pleasure to note that rule 8th of the Bombay Government Notification No 1570 A has never had and will probably never have any scope for application in this State so noted for its loyalty to the British Crown."

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

There is one printing press in Dhrangadra, Ajitsinhji Printing

Printing Press.

Press, owned by Mr. Maneklal C. Vyas, the proprietor of the Jhalawad Native Industries Company. The Printing of the Raj Gazette and other state work is done at this press.

Ginning Factory and Cotton Press.

There are two ginning factories with 40 gins each in Dhrangadra and one Cotton Press. The cotton turn-out was very fair last year and it gave a busy time to the factories and the Press during the cotton season.

The Jasvantsinhji Asylum.

This asylum was founded eight years ago by His Highness in the revered memory of his father Maharaj K. S. Jasvantsinhji Saheb. Its purpose embraces the housing and feeding of persons who cannot maintain themselves owing to chronic sufferings, age or incapacity of any kind and whom no relative or friend would undertake to support. Mahal officers are under instructions to see that no such persons suffered from destitution and to send such persons to the asylum for care. There were nine inmates in the asylum and the cost of maintaining them amounted to Rs. 350 during the year under report.

The Jasvantsinhji Library.

The Jasvantsinhji Library in Dhrangadra continues to enjoy fair support from the State and the reading public. Among the important papers and magazines subscribed by the Library are the Graphic and the Review of Reviews, The East and West, The Times of India, the Advocate of India etc.

The following contributions were made towards the maintenance of institutions of general utility in the province.

Barton Female Training College...	Rs.	120
Lang Library	,,	36
Central Institutions	,,	3533-10-6

The above is a brief statement of the principal features of the year's administration, which may be closed with an expression of satisfaction at the honest and diligent discharge of duties by all the officers concerned during the year.

HUZUR OFFICE SECRETARIAT,
DHRANGADRA,
Dated 1st July 1910.

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,
Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Dhrangadra State and Residency officials showing changes in personal during the year 1909-10

Name of offfcer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Azam Karansinhji Mansinhji.	Diwan, Dhrangadra State.	1903 A. D.		
Colonel K. S. Bhavanisinhji.	Military Secretary.	1905 A. D.		
Azam Darashah H. Baria L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1882 A .D.		

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan Dhrangadra State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in Dhrangadra State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during the year under Report.	Remarks.
The Court fees Act ... ... The Stamp Laws. ... ... The Law of Limitation. ... ... The Ragistration Act. ... ... The Rajasthanic Nyaya Prabandh ... ... The Explosive substance Act	Adapted from British Indian Acts.	Nil.	With the exception of the laws mentioned here, the state courts are following the under-mentioned British Indian Codes in sprit. 1. The Civil Procedure Code. 2. The Criminal Procedure Code 3. The Indian Penal Code 4. The contract Act 5. The Evidence Act. 6. The specific Relief Act.

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan Dhrangadra State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrangadra State for the year 1909-10.

Arm of Service	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualtiest			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
State Artillery. ...	30	6	...	...	7	29	1	12	...	3	2	24	Rs 4881-0-0	
Maharaja's own Lancers. ...	63	23	1	3	14	68	1	...	1	4	11	52	Rs 14012-6-10	
Makhwan Infantry.	283	54	...	...	65	272	1	...	1	6	30	235	Rs 40493-12-4	
Total. ...	376	83	1	3	86	369	3	12	2	13	45	311	Rs 61387-3-2	

ધરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan Dhrangadra State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, descrfption and education of the Police for the year 190-910.

Description of office.	No.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmental.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Dhrangadra State Police Establishment ...	136	Foot Police. 1 st Grade Rs. 9-0-0 2 nd ,, ,, 8-8-0 3 rd ,, ,, 8-0-0 Mounted Police. One Grade Rs 15-0-0	16440	...	152	1	...	...	95	41	Besides there are 6 chief constables, one Police Inspector and the Police Supdt whose annual cost is Rs 4632-0-0

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Dhrrhgadra State during the year 1909-10.

Number.	State.	Number of offence.		Number of accused arrested.		Nnmber of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convctions (colums 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1908-09	1909-10	1909-09	1909-10	1903-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Dhranga dra.	138	100	165	146	165	146	90	75	65	71	54-5	51-3	54-3	51-3	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan Dhrangadra State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

State-	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1908-1909	1909-1910	1908-1909	1909-1910	1908-1909	1909-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Dhrangadra.	Rs. 8740-0-5	Rs. 2765-14-0	Rs. 1837-10-3	Rs 717-0-6	Rs. 21 . 01	Rs. 25 . 9	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted	Na. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.									Remarks.
	Balauce from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	,, 2 to 3 months.	,, 3 to 6 months.	,, 6 to 12 months.	,, 1 to 2 years.	,, 2 to 3 years.	,, 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capitalpunishment	Awaitiug trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hurt, grievous hurt, criminal breach of trust, mischief and murder. etc.	9	310	319	219	227	442	123	1	27	1	36	58	...	123	301	...	5	29	9	12	10	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	Five Criminals are transported to upper court.

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangdara State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the variout Courts in the Dh rangadra State during the year 1909-10

Number.	Names of Courts of the State.	No of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.														
				Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1909-10					Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaing at the end of the year.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Magisterial Courts.	280	310	13	145	57	207	20	...	413	442	288	13	123	...	10	8	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan Dhrangadra State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of persons and cases.																	Remarks.
		Number of applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed off.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c., ordered.		Pending.		
					Cofirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Dhrangadra.	3	15	...	...	4	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	4	The number of applicants is 17

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of orfginal suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the year.								Suits disposed of during the year.						Remarks.
	9108-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	value.	Suits *re*-landed property	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits above, Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100. and under Rs.500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs 1000 & under Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
7	56	33	684	745	740	778	707	765	33	13	Rs. 46554-6-11$\frac{1}{2}$	3	728	14	639	76	8	4	1	165	286	62	252	Rs. 76-645-12-2$\frac{1}{2}$	10 months.	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for Execution of decrees during the year 1909-10

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of year.			Remarks.
	1908-09.	1909-10.		1908-09.	1909-10.	Value of present year.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Value of present year.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Value of present year.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
7	135	114	1,33,217-1-2½	557	477	68054-11-11	692	591	2,01271-13-1½	578	505	92277-2-½	114	86	1,08994-11-1	43	13	28	

હરજુસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangdara State.

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and result of appeals in the civil suits in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1908-10	1908-09	1909 10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	
3	10	10	27	38	37	48	27	26	10	22	Rs. 13473-9-0	Rs. 10317-5-6	9	8	5	5	5	6	5	2	3	5	year. months. days. 1 — 5 — 15	year. months. days. 1 — 4 — 15	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails, and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks.
		Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10				
Dhrangadra. Halvad. Seetapur. Charadva. Umarda.	5	18	75	90	93	17-7	15-02	18	4442-4-8	23-58	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XIV.

Statement of Registration of documents in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909 10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrangadra.	187	205	141	161	14	20	8	3	7	15	17	6	178	190	67006-4-3	47334-3-6	0	0	9	15	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra, State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	A.	P.	Fees realised. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	A.	P.	Fees realised Rs.	A.	P.	
	187	80570	4	3	1389	2	4	205	55270	3	6	769	8	4	
Total...	187	80570	4	3	1389	2	4	205	55270	3	6	769	8	4	
Deduct expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net profit...	...	...	...	...	1389	2	4	...	...	...	...	769	8	4	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1909	Receipts during the year.		Total in the current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1910.	Remarks.
		1908-09.	1909-10.		1908-09	1909-10		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Municipality Dhrangadra.	...	11542-14-10	12000-0-0	12000-0-0	11542-14-10	12000-0-0	Nil.	
,, Halvad ...	...	470-0-0	713-13-3	713-13-3	470-0-0	713-13-3	Nil.	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

Name of State	April 1909.	May 1909.	June 1909	July 1909.	August 1909.	September 1909.	October 1909.	November 1909.	December 1909.	January 1910.	February 1910.	March 1910.	Total.	Past year total.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	I. C		I. C	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.		I. C.				I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Dhrangadra.	0-11	...	2-11	12-11	4-2	4-57	...	...	0-27	...	...	...	23-19	23-19	20-7	
Halvad ...	...	...	4-86	14-49	2-30	3-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	25-56	27-60	25-16	
Seetapur ...	...	...	3-30	6-67	1-78	5-43	...	...	0-20	...	...	...	17-38	20-66	18-5	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grain in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

Article.	During march 1909. per One Rupee			During march 1910. per One Rupee			Remarks.
	Ms.	seers.	tola.	ms.	seers.	tola.	
Bajri. ...	...	26	...	...	23	...	
Jowari. ...	...	32	...	...	32	...	
Wheat. ...	...	18	...	...	20	...	
Gram. ...	...	17	...	...	25	...	
Rice. ...	...	11	...	...	13	...	
Math. ...	...	24	...	...	32	...	
Mag.	...	23	...	...	24	...	
Udad. ...	...	21	...	...	20	...	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra, State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909.10

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local fuuds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repares.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
			Rs.				Rs.	
Buildings in Military lines...	16358-15-8	...	16358-15-8	...	...	...	1635-15-8	
Ajitnivas Palace and micellaneous works. ...	76,592-1-0	3749-12-6	80341-13-6	...	...	...	80341-13-6	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	96700-13-2	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullobks.	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load-corrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Dhrangadra State.	1909-10	14422	10116	2166	5'782	509	495	106	2343	85714	6262	161	111	3128	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra, State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tody.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Dorangadra	1	Rs. 1,754-0-0	1	Rs. 3,301-0-0	1	Rs. 75-0-0	nil.	nil.	3	Rs. 5130-0-0	

હરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

No.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Cash balance at the beginning of the year..	32,468		
	RECEIPTS.			
1	Land Revenue.	6,07,624		
2	Jamabandhi from Bhayats etc.	24,648		
3	Desh-dan.	1,05,870		
4	Salt revenue.	10,724		
5	Stamp, Court Fees, etc.	5,592		
6	Judicial Courts.	9,603		
7	Revenues under the Alienation Settlement..	17,158		
8	Dhrangadra Railway.	22,477		
9	Customs, Cotten market & Press etc., ...	65,810		
10	Excise receipts, etc.	19,166		
11	Miscellaneous.	28,252		
		Total.	9,49,392	
	EXPENDITURE.			
1	Administration charges.	2,73,389		
2	Hospitals etc.	11,821		
3	Education.	14,475		
4	Public Works.	57,850		
5	Municipality.	23,642		
6	Dharamada.	6,483		
7	Peshkashi.	44,677		
8	General Falo.	5,618		
9	Interest on Manavadar Loan.	28,000		
10	Interest on Government Loan and capital of Government Loan.	1,20,016		
11	Expenditure on Cotton Press.	61,445		
12	Travelling, etc.	17,286		
13	Raj Kharach.	33,114		
14	Office charges etc.	16,826		
15	Invested in land.	40,565		
16	Miscellaneous.	1,94,114	9,49,321	
	Closing balance.	71		
		Total.	9,49,392	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra, State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrangadra State during the year 1909-10.

Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Prince of Wales Hospital, Dhrangadra. ...	9,210	127	90	25	4	8	9123 7-2	125-7	
Military Dispensary, Dhrangadra.	2,298	...	...	...	...	...	916-6-3	38	
Halvad Dispensary. ...	5,140	...	...	...	...	...	803-11-7	64-3	
Seetapur Dispensary.	2,728	...	...	...	...	...	661-2-10$\frac{1}{2}$	41-5	
Total ...	19,376	127	90	25	4	8	11504-11-10$\frac{1}{2}$		

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan Dhrangadra State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Dhrangadra State for the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
		1908-09	1909-10			1908-09	1909-10			Births.		Deaths.		
										1908-09	1909-10	1908-09	1909-10	
Dhrangadra State	70,880 as per last census.	2,522	2,365	...	157	1,391	10,31	...	360	35	33-3	19	14-5	

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ.

Diwan, Dhrangadra, State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dhrangadra State for the year 1909-10.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
1908-9	1909-10		1938-09	1909-10	1908-9	1909-10	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	Total.	
49	50	The Sir Ajitsinhji High School The Bai Saheb Ba Middle School Halvad, Vernacular Boy's Schools. and Vernacular Girl's Schools. ...	2308	2467	1562-5	1775-3	Rs. as. p. 3090-15-6*	1143-9-10	14727-13-6	19,022-6-10+	* These figures do not include the salary of Head Master who draws his pay as Superintendent of Education. + Including a scholorship of Rs. 60 per Annum given to a Student of this State studying in St. Xaviers College.

કરણસીંહ માનસીંહ,

Diwan, Dhrangadra State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATE OF DHROL.

For the year 1902-3.

From,

THE KARBHARI OF DHROL,

To,

The Agent to H.E. the Governor in Kathiawad Rajkot.

Dhrol Dated

RESPECTED SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the administration report for the official year 1902-3 ending 31st March showing under different heads, the status, progress and general administration of the several departments of this State.

Before taking up the work done by the several departments I may mention that this is the first administration report that is forwarded directly to your Honour. Till now it was directly forwarded to the Prant Officer with a few general remarks and the details were comprised in the appendices but as it would be rather cumbrous to attach the latter, the present report shall contain several details pertaining to each department.

AREA.

The area of the State is 282-7 square miles. It consists of 68 villages of which 31½ belong to the Bhayats, 7 are Majmu between the State and the Bhayats, 1½ Kherati and the rest 28 are Khalsa.

POPULATION.

The population of the whole State is 21709 as enumerated at the last Imperial census. Dhrol, the capital of the State, is the largest town, and has the populaion of 5660 people.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

The relations with the neighbouring States have continued to be friendly.

DOMESTIC EVENTS.

During the year under report there have not been any domestic events of importance in the Thakore Saheb's family except the death of the wife of the Thakore Saheb, who was the mother of the heir apparent.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

The most important and memorable events of the year were, the coro-

nation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor in London and the coronation Darbar held at Delhi. The Thakore Saheb was invited to attend the Darbar, and would have most gladly availed himself of the honour done to him on this rare and unique opportunity but owing to financial difficulties he had to excuse himself from attending the Darbar at Delhi.

On the occasion of the coronation the Thakore Saheb had held the Darbar which was presided over by Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe as a representative of the Paramount Power. All the State officials, the Bhayats and the leading gentlemen were invited. Besides the day was observed as a general and public holiday, and the whole town was decorated with flags, buntings and arches. Sweetmeats were distributed to all the school boys and girls, a very large number of poor people were fed and given clothes ; the foot and mounted police were paraded in honour of the occasion and some few prisoners were released. At night the whole town and especially the Darbargadh and public buildings were beautifully illuminated. The townsmen also responded to the occasion and the whole town was en fete.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

In this part of Kathiawad the monsoon proved to be bad. There was no rain till the middle of August and the outlook appeared to be very gloomy. There were serious apprehensions of another famine staring in face and the condition of peoples' mind could well be imagined with the distress and sufferings of years of 1900 and 1901-2. Providence however proved propitious and I am glad to note that this time I have no longer to tell tales of famine, and its woeful concomitants that had happened to be the sad order of the day for the last three or four years and had taxed to the utmost the energies of the whole officialdom in the land. During the year under report although the rains set in as late as the latter part of August and the year under report yielded the crops from 10 to 12 annas per rupee with the aid of only one though seasonable rain still it can be safely said that we have now to some extent tided over the terrible famine years.

The following table will show the total rainfall during the four monsoon months.

Names of district.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		Total.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Surapdad	0	20	0	84	13	14	11	68	0	0	25	86
Dhrol.	0	0	1	21	9	18	4	28	0	0	14	67

The total for District of Dhrol will show that the rainfall was much below the average which generally reaches from 25 to 30 inches in good years.

CROPES.

As the season had far advanced the ryots were unable to sow up all their lands. However a greater part had to be sown with Til. Til and Juwar crops fared better than Pulse and Bajri which almost failed by want of rain.

Fortunately this year was free from the pest of rats and flight of locusts and although there was very severe cold this year, there was hardly any appreciable injury to the crops.

Thus during the year Juwar, Til, wheat, gram and a little of Bajri were produced. Looking to the lateness and also the paucity of rain both the quality and the quantity of the products were better than ordinarily expected.

This State has one Mahal viz. Sarapdad. For the sake of facility in administration the State is regarded as consisting of two divisions, Dhrol and Sarapdad, each of them being almost equal in point of area, annual income and so on. Under the revenue commissioner's control there are Vahivatdars each of whom has in his charge a fixed number of villages so as to secure greater efficiency and the duties that they are required to perform correspond very nearly to those of a Zilah Mamlatdar excepting the Judicial powers usually vested in the latter official. The produce of the State consists chiefly in Joowar, Bajri, wheat, gram and other grains. Cotton is very rarely grown as the soil is not suited to its growth, and at the end of the crop seasons produce is gathered from the cultivators not by the Vighoti but bhag-system. Experiments were tried to introduce vighoti in several villages but it was found as indeed it was expected that owing to certain adverse features in the nature of the soil, social conditions of the cultivators aud partly also the fitfulness of the seasons the system if adopted would press hard upon the cultivators.

POLICE.

Excluding the village Pasaitas and Sirbandhi the total strength of the State Police is 79 made up of the regular and irregular Police and Swars, Besides there are 25 police patels and 89 village-police stationed in the Bhayati and Khalsa villages. Over them are three Fojdars or chief constables and the whole department is under the control of the Superintendent of Police. The number of the offences committed was 159 and the amount of stolen property that was recovered was Rs. 811-11-3, the latter figures evidently comparing well with those of the last year which were 717-11-0. The total expenses of the department have been 7918-4-5.

JAIL.

There is a jail at Dhrol and a lock-up at the Sarapdad Mahal. The number of the prisoners admitted during the year was 151. The average daily number on the roll was 15·49 and on the 31st March last the number of the prisoners was 12. The total expenditure is Rs. 1061-7-3.

BAHARVATIAS.

There were none.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

The State has four criminal Courts three at Dhrol and one at Sarapdad.

(1). The Hazoor Court presided over by the Thakore Saheb possesses all the criminal jurisdiction of a second Class State, entertains appeals from the Decisions of the Karbhari's Court and enjoys all the powers of a High Court.

(2). The Karbhari's Court possesses the powers of a Session's Court.

(3). The third is the First Class Magistrate's Court the Judge whereof is invested with the powers also of a Presidency Magistrate for cases arising within town limits.

(4). The First Class Magistrate's Court at Sarapdad.

The number of the criminal cases heard by the two Magistrate's Court was 187, the number of the offences which were taken cognizance of was 285 and the total number of persons charged with the same was 350 of whom 188 were convicted and the rest discharged.

There were in all 6 criminal appeals heard by the Karbhari and the Hazoor Courts.

CIVIL COURTS.

All the said four Courts enjoy civil jurisdiction as well. The Hazur Court entertains second appeals from the Karbhari's Court which in turn hears appeals from the two Nyayadhish Courts at Dhrol and Sarapdad, the latter two having been empowered to hear suits to the value of Rs. 2000. During the year there were 83 civil suits and four appeal cases. The work of execution of decrees was rather more satisfactory this year than during the last. The long succession of famine years having fearfully affected the pecuniary condition of the masses and especially the trading classes civil work has of late dwindled to a very small dimension. It is however permissible to hope that the people are now gradually recovering from the direful effects caused by the ravages of excessively lean years.

EDUCATION.

There are eight schools in the State. The Anglo-vernacular school, the

girls' school and the Taluka school all in Dhrol, the vernacular school at Sarapdad and one at Jalia, the remaining three are village schools which are not working for the present. All these are of superior grade. The control of this department rests with me, while inspection duties are performed by Azam Dolatram Vajeram Buch, B. A. LL. B., the Dhrol Nyayadhish. The total expendi ure on this score is Rs. 2923-11-9.

The staff of the Anglo vernacular school or the Middle school consists of a head and an assistant master both being experienced matriculates. The average number of the boys on the roll is 464. The Gujarati schools have a goodly number of trained hands. I cannot help making a special mention of the girl school at Dhrol. It has a trained head mistress of a wide experience. The number of girls is decidedly increasing every year. The results are excellent and there seems to be a marked tendency on the part of the general public to realize the advantages of female education.

KUMARS.

Kumar Shri Dipsingji son of the heir apparent Kumar Shree Dolatsingji and Kumar Shree Umedsingji son of Kumar Shree Samatsingji are both making very satisfactory progress in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. The expenses go to be about Rs 7000.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical department is making satisfactory progress every day. The attendance of out patients is very large and the dispensary is very well appreciated. The total number treated by the Dispensary during the year is 5775 against 6587 of the last year. The medical officer is a man of a long standing and tried experience. There is also a native physician in State service employed in Sarapdad Mahal.

VACCINATION.

The number of children vaccinated during the year was 501 against 211 of the last year.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Much of what belongs to this head has been summarized at the commencement of the Report. The famine years are over and the general condition of the masses are or soon will be on a fair way towards improvement. The prices of food grains and fodder for animals are very low and living is sufficiently cheap though of course the dearth of money will go far to prevent cheapness of living being as advantageous as it otherwise would have been.

The average health of the people has remained good throughout, but I

am sorry to say that plague had made its appearance though in a very mild form in the town of Dhrol during the latter part of March, stringent measures were adopted to prevent the spread of the disease and the medical and Police officials had a rather up-hill work to do. If the bad weather had continued longer it would have told heavily on the condition of the labouring and commercial classes.

I may take permission to observe that our account year closes on the last day of the month of Jeth and begins on the first day of Ashad which generally corresponds with some day of June; and the annual report is prepared for the period commencing from 1st April to the 31st of March and we have therefore to give every year account statistics of the past year which we give as below.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of the State could not be said to be good. After the famine and an year or two before it the years have successively been bad and owing to bad year and late monsoon it was found necessary to maintain the labouring classes by opening relief works and establishing a poor house for the destitute, (the latter of which is still maintained) Loans were and are still being given to Bhayats and cultivators. A loan of Rs 92000 had therefore to be obtained from Government in this year. Including this last sum the total Government and local fund loans come to Rs 249171-12-4. It is however a great satisfaction to note that Government have kindly been pleased to remit the interest on the above mentioned loans for a period of 3 years. In such trying circumstances this is a matter of great relief and it has been appreciated very gratefully.

The total income derived during the last year was Rs, 76448-11-3 and the item on the debit side was 172246-12-3 including the interest and the deficit of the Government loan of Rs 150000 borrowed in St. 1956. The following are the sub items of the above mentioned sum of Rs. 172246-12-3

Rs. 116285-15-3	Administration and Darbar maintenance charges.
5612-12-6	Relief.
14592- 6-0	Advances to Bhayats.
21689- 0-0	Takavi.
14066-10-6	Deficit and interest of the Government and Local fund loans.
172246-12-3	

These five sums make up the grand total of expenditure. The excess of expenditure was met by a part of the above mentioned Government loan and some balance of the year before last remaining in hand.

PLANTATION OF TREES.

The number of trees planted during the year has been 1130. The planting of such a large nnmber of trees is due to the suggestion made by Your Honour for commemorating in this way the coronation of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor as such a plantation is considered by every native of India whether he may be a Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Jew, or a Jain as one of the holiest acts of charity and benevolence. This happy suggestion was taken up with one accord and carried out successfully.

MUNICIPALITY.

All the public streets are daily cleansed and lighted and the work is generally done satisfactorily.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The trunk road within the limits of the State is constantly and carefully repaired. A permanent establishment also looks after the repair of the public buildings and streets. The total expenditure has been Rs. 6864-7-9.

IRRIGATION.

The Dared and many other wells dug in the famine year of St. 1956 yield some amount of annual revenues. But nature is against us. And the scarcity of rain during the four years has laid a deep mark on the financial condition of the State. I moreover regret to say that the geographicial situation of the territory under the State is not at all such that any of the rivers flowing within it (and there is hardly a single great river) can be utilized for irrigational purposes.

TREES.

The Babul and Palm trees as also mango trees are specially looked after. The waters in the wells during the year were however hardly sufficient to keep up the plantations.

DEBTS.

During the last famine year as I said in the beginning we had borrowed from the Agency a sum of Rs 92000 which in addition to the sums borrowed in previous famine years amount to Rs. 249171-12-4. Other old debts amount to about 2 lacs.

After the close of the year i.e. after the month of March I have paid up the guaranteed debt of Gadhka and also will try my utmost to pay up as much as I shall possibly be able to spare towards the satisfaction of the Government debt also.

TRADE.

This State carries on trade chiefly with Jamnagar, Jodia and Rajkot. The exports and imports respectively amount to Rs 13200 and 108765.

PRESS.

There is one called the Harisinhji Press at Dhrol. It is managed by Mr. L C. Kothari a native of this State. It publishes the Dhrol Darbari Gazette and executes the other job work.

After the close of the official year however the press manager having closed work the Darbari Gazettes are published in a private gentleman's press at Rajkot.

The Thakore Saheb himself supervises all departments and takes interest in giving audience to all applicants and redressing their grievances. With these remarks I beg to subscribe myself as

Your Honour's
most obedient servant

Karbhari Dhrol State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATE OF DHROL.

For the year 1902-3.

From,

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This State has one Mahal viz. Sarapdad. For the sake of facility in administration the State is regarded as consisting of two divisions, Dhrol and Sarapdad, each of them being almost equal in point of area, annual income and so on. Under the revenue commissioner's control there are Vahivatdars each of whom has in his charge a fixed number of villages so as to secure greater efficiency and the duties that they are required to perform correspond very nearly to those of a Zilah Mamlatdar excepting the Judicial powers usually vested in the latter official. The produce of the State consists chiefly in Joowar, Bajri, wheat, gram and other grains. Cotton is very rarely grown as the soil is not suited to its growth, and at the end of the crop seasons produce is gathered from the cultivators not by the Vighoti but bhag-system. Experiments were tried to introduce vighoti in several villages but it was found as indeed it was expected that owing to certain adverse features in the nature of the soil, social conditions of the cultivators aud partly also the fitfulness of the seasons the system if adopted would press hard upon the cultivators.

POLICE.

Excluding the village Pasaitas and Sirbandhi the total strength of the State Police is 79 made up of the regular and irregular Police and Swars. Besides there are 25 police patels and 89 village-police stationed in the Bhayati and Khalsa villages. Over them are three Fojdars or chief constables and the whole department is under the control of the Superintendent of Police. The number of the offences committed was 159 and the amount of stolen property that was recovered was Rs. 811-11-3, the latter figures evidently comparing well with those of the last year which were 717-11-0. The total expenses of the department have been 7918-4-5.

JAIL.

There is a jail at Dhrol and a lock-up at the Sarapdad Mahal. The number of the prisoners admitted during the year was 151. The average daily number on the roll was 15·49 and on the 31st March last the number of the prisoners was 12. The total expenditure is Rs. 1061-7-3.

BAHARVATIAS.

There were none.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

The State has four criminal Courts three at Dhrol and one at Sarapdad.

(1). The Hazoor Court presided over by the Thakore Saheb possesses all the criminal jurisdiction of a second Class State, entertains appeals from the Decisions of the Karbhari's Court and enjoys all the powers of a High Court.

(2). The Karbhari's Court possesses the powers of a Session's Court.

(3). The third is the First Class Magistrate's Court the Judge whereof is invested with the powers also of a Presidency Magistrate for cases arising within town limits.

(4). The First Class Magistrate's Court at Sarapdad.

The number of the criminal cases heard by the two Magistrate's Court was 187, the number of the offences which were taken cognizance of was 285 and the total number of persons charged with the same was 350 of whom 188 were convicted and the rest discharged.

There were in all 6 criminal appeals heard by the Karbhari and the Hazoor Courts.

CIVIL COURTS.

All the said four Courts enjoy civil jurisdiction as well. The Hazur Court entertains second appeals from the Karbhari's Court which in turn hears appeals from the two Nyayadhish Courts at Dhrol and Sarapdad, the latter two having been empowered to hear suits to the value of Rs. 2000. During the year there were 83 civil suits and four appeal cases. The work of execution of decrees was rather more satisfactory this year than during the last. The long succession of famine years having fearfully affected the pecuniary condition of the masses and especially the trading classes civil work has of late dwindled to a very small dimension. It is however permissible to hope that the people are now gradually recovering from the direful effects caused by the ravages of excessively lean years.

EDUCATION.

There are eight schools in the State. The Anglo-vernacular school, the

girls' school and the Taluka school all in Dhrol, the vernacular school at Sarapdad and one at Jalia, the remaining three are village schools which are not working for the present. All these are of superior grade. The control of this department rests with me, while inspection duties are performed by Azam Dolatram Vajeram Buch, B. A. LL. B., the Dhrol Nyayadhish. The total expendi ure on this score is Rs. 2923-11-9.

The staff of the Anglo vernacular school or the Middle school consists of a head and an assistant master both being experienced matriculates. The average number of the boys on the roll is 464. The Gujarati schools have a goodly number of trained hands. I cannot help making a special mention of the girl school at Dhrol. It has a trained head mistress of a wide experience. The number of girls is decidedly increasing every year. The results are excellent and there seems to be a marked tendency on the part of the general public to realize the advantages of female education.

KUMARS.

Kumar Shri Dipsingji son of the heir apparent Kumar Shree Dolatsingji and Kumar Shree Umedsingji son of Kumar Shree Samatsingji are both making very satisfactory progress in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. The expenses go to be about Rs 7000.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical department is making satisfactory progress every day. The attendance of out patients is very large and the dispensary is very well appreciated. The total number treated by the Dispensary during the year is 5775 against 6587 of the last year. The medical officer is a man of a long standing and tried experience. There is also a native physician in State service employed in Sarapdad Mahal.

VACCINATION.

The number of children vaccinated during the year was 501 against 211 of the last year.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Much of what belongs to this head has been summarized at the commencement of the Report. The famine years are over and the general condition of the masses are or soon will be on a fair way towards improvement. The prices of food grains and fodder for animals are very low and living is sufficiently cheap though of course the dearth of money will go far to prevent cheapness of living being as advantageous as it otherwise would have been.

The average health of the people has remained good throughout, but I

am sorry to say that plague had made its appearance though in a very mild form in the town of Dhrol during the latter part of March, stringent measures were adopted to prevent the spread of the disease and the medical and Police officials had a rather up-hill work to do. If the bad weather had continued longer it would have told heavily on the condition of the labouring and commercial classes.

I may take permission to observe that our account year closes on the last day of the month of Jeth and begins on the first day of Ashad which generally corresponds with some day of June; and the annual report is prepared for the period commencing from 1st April to the 31st of March and we have therefore to give every year account statistics of the past year which we give as below.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of the State could not be said to be good. After the famine and an year or two before it the years have successively been bad and owing to bad year and late monsoon it was found necessary to maintain the labouring classes by opening relief works and establishing a poor house for the destitute, (the latter of which is still maintained) Loans were and are still being given to Bhayats and cultivators. A loan of Rs 92000 had therefore to be obtained from Government in this year. Including this last sum the total Government and local fund loans come to Rs 249171-12-4. It is however a great satisfaction to note that Government have kindly been pleased to remit the interest on the above mentioned loans for a period of 3 years. In such trying circumstances this is a matter of great relief and it has been appreciated very gratefully.

The total income derived during the last year was Rs, 76448-11-3 and the item on the debit side was 172246-12-3 including the interest and the deficit of the Government loan of Rs 150000 borrowed in St. 1956. The following are the sub items of the above mentioned sum of Rs. 172246-12-3

Rs. 116285-15-3	Administration and Darbar maintenance charges.
5612-12-6	Relief.
14592- 6-0	Advances to Bhayats.
21689- 0-0	Takavi.
14066-10-6	Deficit and interest of the Government and Local fund loans.
172246-12-3	

These five sums make up the grand total of expenditure. The excess of expenditure was met by a part of the above mentioned Government loan and some balance of the year before last remaining in hand.

PLANTATION OF TREES.

The number of trees planted during the year has been 1130. The planting of such a large nnmber of trees is due to the suggestion made by Your Honour for commemorating in this way the coronation of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor as such a plantation is considered by every native of India whether he may be a Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Jew, or a Jain as one of the holiest acts of charity and benevolence. This happy suggestion was taken up with one accord and carried out successfully.

MUNICIPALITY.

All the public streets are daily cleansed and lighted and the work is generally done satisfactorily.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The trunk road within the limits of the State is constantly and carefully repaired. A permanent establishment also looks after the repair of the public buildings and streets. The total expenditure has been Rs. 6864-7-9.

IRRIGATION.

The Dared and many other wells dug in the famine year of St. 1956 yield some amount of annual revenues. But nature is against us. And the scarcity of rain during the four years has laid a deep mark on the financial condition of the State. I moreover regret to say that the geographicial situation of the territory under the State is not at all such that any of the rivers flowing within it (and there is hardly a single great river) can be utilized for irrigational purposes.

TREES.

The Babul and Palm trees as also mango trees are specially looked after. The waters in the wells during the year were however hardly sufficient to keep up the plantations.

DEBTS.

During the last famine year as I said in the beginning we had borrowed from the Agency a sum of Rs 92000 which in addition to the sums borrowed in previous famine years amount to Rs. 249171-12-4. Other old debts amount to about 2 lacs.

After the close of the year i.e. after the month of March I have paid up the guaranteed debt of Gadhka and also will try my utmost to pay up as much as I shall possibly be able to spare towards the satisfaction of the Government debt also.

TRADE.

This State carries on trade chiefly with Jamnagar, Jodia and Rajkot. The exports and imports respectively amount to Rs 13200 and 108265.

PRESS.

There is one called the Harisinhji Press at Dhrol. It is managed by Mr. L C. Kothari a native of this State. It publishes the Dhrol Darbari Gazette and executes the other job work.

After the close of the official year however the press manager having closed work the Darbari Gazettes are published in a private gentleman's press at Rajkot.

The Thakore Saheb himself supervises all departments and takes interest in giving audience to all applicants and redressing their grievances. With these remarks I beg to subscribe myself as

Your Honour's
most obedient servant

Karbhari Dhrol State.

No. 3 of 1907.

From

The Karbhari Dhrol State

To

The Agent to the Governor

in Kathiawad

Dhrol dated th May 1907.

Sir

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual administration report of the Dhrol State for the year ending 31st March 1907.

Chapter I.

General and Political. The area of this State is 282·7 square miles The total population according to the last imperial census is 21906, the town of Dhrol having 5600. The average total revenue is Rs. 150000 and that as based on average of past five years is Rs. 110518-8-2 The State has to pay Rs. 10231 as Peshkashi of which Rs. 9552 are for H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda and the rest viz. Rs. 679 for the Junagadh State. The Chief of Dhrol State is Thakore Shri Harisinghji Jeysinghji descended from the old Jadeja Rajput caste of Cutch. The Chief is styled the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol. He is 61 years old. The heir apparent is Kumar Shri Dolatsinghji, the eldest son of the Chief. The only living Rani of the Thakore Saheb is the daughter of a Gohel Rajput connected with the reigning family of the Bhawnagar State.

The chief notable event deserving mention in this chapter is the visit of Captain Berthon, Political Agent Halar, who came here for the first time after assuming office in the beginning of February last with his whole establishment and stayed a full week. During that time both formal and informal visits were exchanged between him and the Thakore Saheb. He visited almost all public institutions.

The Thakore Saheb on his return from Rajkote, where he had been to see your honour in the beginning of April of 1906, went to Sarapdad Mahal, stayed there some days making a minute inspection of the revenue and other departments.

Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji of Morvi visited Dhrol in January last in connection with the special mission he has taken in hand viz. the improvement of the social condition of the Girasias of Kathiawad.

Chapter II.

Administration of the land.—The State has under its jurisdiction 68 villages as under ; 31 Bhayati, 7 Majmu, 1½ Kherati and 28½ Khalsa. Dhrol is divided into two parts, Dhrol and Sarapdad We have no assessment or vighoti but Bhag system from very ancient times. That system has been beyond doubt proved extremely convenient both to the State and the cultivators. Generally the third share of the Kharif products and the fourth of the rabi are levied from the cultivators besides santi vero that is a fixed assessment in cash on a santi equal to about one hundred bighas of land. The same system prevails both as regards Khalsa and Bhayati villages.

Takavi loans are still advanced to the cultivators though on a smaller scale than before. They or most of them have by this time liquidated their famine debts and are now able to stand on their legs again.

Chapter III.

Police. The organization of the police force being the same this year as in the last, the same remarks will apply. We have two classes of police, regular and irregular. The capital town and other important places are guarded by the regular police both foot and mounted. Their grade is as follows :—

(1) The Superintendent
(2) Chief Constables or Fojdars
(3) Jamadars
(4) Havaldars
(5) Naeks
(6) Constables

The weapons are same as described in the last report viz. muzzle loading sniders of military regulation witd bayonets, carbines of old and new pattern and some native made guns and swords.

Every policeman has to undergo drill and parade as a part of his duty, besides a variety of athletic sports. A marked decrease in the number of crimes this year testifies to the zeal and ability with which the State police discharge their duties. The rates of the police (all sorts included) to the whole population is about 1 to 82 and the ratio of police to the area of the State is 1 per each square miles.

Village police—Each village has allotted to itself a fixed number of village police. There are also pasaetas or police on service tenure The Head is called the police patel whose duty is to protect the village and its boundary, look after sanitation, the registration of births and deaths and other diverse matters.

Criminal Justice—As said above each of the two divisions of the State viz. Dhrol and Sarapdad has a first class Magistrate's Court; the Dhrol Magistrate being personally invested with the powers of a presidency Magistrate for cases arising in the town limits. Due details are given in the appendices VII, VIII.

The total number of offences taken cognizance of by the said two courts was 140 and the total number of persons charged with the same was 208 of whom 88 were convicted and 120 discharged.

The State Karbhari's Court hears appeals against the decisions of the Magistrates and it also tries Sessions cases and the highest that is the Hazur Court presided over by the Thakore Saheb himself has the powers of a High Court. During the year under report there were 5 sessions cases, and 5 appeals

Civil Justice—All the four above mentioned Courts hold civil powers as well. The two Magistrates' Courts in their capacity as Nyayadhish hear suits to the value of Rs. 2000. The Karbhari's Court entertains first appeals over the said suits, all original suits above the value of Rs. 2000 and also small cause suits to the value of Rs. 500 and the Hazur Court is the highest Court of civil judicature. The Dhrol Nyayadhish Court is empowered to hear such suits as were heard by the Katbiawad Rajasthanik Court which is now abolished. The total number of suits disposed of was 194 against 205 of the last year. The number of money suits on the file was 191. There was one landed property suit this year. The total number of decrees executed was 213 while last year the number was 252 and the number of appeals disposed of was 21. It will be seen that civil work has been appreciably greater this year on the whole.

Extradition—Number of persons extradited from and to this State are 6 & 10 respectively.

Prisons—The capital town has one central jail and Sarapdad Mahal a lock up. The jail building is spacious and commodious and high Agency officials during their visit to this State make it a point to have a look at it. The Police guards have their quarters in the jail compound, the utility of which is often admitted by various officials and visitors. The super-

intendence of the jail is entrusted to the State medical officer. The conduct of the inmates was good throughout the year as also their health. The daily expense of a single prisoner is not less than two annas. As to sanitation of the jail I cannot but remark that it is excellent. Captain Berthon Political Agent Halar visited the jail on the 8th February 1907 and was pleased to insert the following remarks in the visitor's book.

" Ten prisoners, including 3 under trial prisoners and 1 mad man.
" *No complaints. The prisoners appear to be well kept and*
" *also the prison books. The police arrangements are secure.*"
(The Italics are ours).

Chapter IV.

Production and distribution.

A. Weather and crops. What I am going to write under this head is, I am happy to say, in a strain far different from that in which I had the misfortune to do for so many past years. The rains this time were plentiful so also the crops. The total rainfall in Dhrol division was 20·17 and in the Sarapdad Mahal 35·70 and although a long incessant downpours in September and October had its effect upon the growing crops still on the whole the produce of this year can be said to be very satisfactory. Bajri. Juwar, grams and Til were all about fourteen annas in the rupee. Bajri and Juwar owing to the October rains turned out to be of a lower quality although til was particularly good. As to wheat partly on account of its unusually smaller cultivation and partly because of the abnormally bainful weather which prevailed in February throughout Kathiawad and in many parts of the empire it has come down to about 10 annas in the rupee both in quantity and quality. Pulse, grains and other Kharif crops also suffered from the same weather.

B. Wages and labour—The labourers have indeed a happy time of it. The prices of food grains have fallen very low and the demand for labour is unusually high. Owing to the bumper harvests field labour was obtainable for eight months and gave livelihood to many needy persons and it is hoped that the labouring classes including artisans, builders and others will never be short of work until the approach of the next rainy season.

C. Forest. Babul and palm trees are the special features of the state forest tree. The good and seasonable rains of this year will perhaps help to a larger cultivation under this head. The special hand that we have employed for the supervision of forests is doing good work.

D. Trade and commerce—Dhrol deals mostly with Jamnagar and Jodia while Sarapdad with Rajkot. As referred above Til having grown in great quantity were largely exported to distant centres of commerce. Except til the foreign demand for other food grains being very low; dealers in grains have stored up large quantities. Khadi or ખાદિરૂ i.e. a rough cotton cloth which is one of the special local manufactures had had its usual demand.

E. Public works—Along with miscellaneous works under this head comes the repairs of the trunk road and other State buildings. Although the revenues of this year were not satisfactory still we have managed to spend in all Rs. 5200-10-0.

F. General condition of State and people. The people of this State depend mostly upon agriculture for their livelihood and when the agricultural produce is good people have their hearts at rest as their wants are small and easily satiable. As the year under report has turned out to be good the condition of the masses has tangibly improved. The sickening cries of scanty rains and scanty food have this year happily grown dim in the distance, and the people have resumed their usual avocations with cheerfulness. I have stated already as regards the labouring classes. The same may be said of the cultivators. Most of them have by this time been free from debts and with a few exceptions they will be able to pass the year solely upon the agricultural produce of their own. The girasias have only partially succeeded in shaking off the effect of lethargy which they have contracted during the famine years. The State is the only source of maintenance to some of them and indeed they will take a pretty long time to regain their former state of affluence. Although the rains were copious the condition of wells and tanks remains the same as it was in the famine years.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance—It will be necessary to repeat in every annual

report that our account year begins from the month of Ashad corresponding to July; hence the figures will represent the total revenue for the year beginning from the July of 1905 and ending with the June of 1906. Thus the total gross revenue was Rs. 129605-3-1. Last year it was Rs 116012-5-4½. There is therefore an increase of Rs. 13592-13-8½. The normal revenue as mentioned at the outset is Rs. 150000 so this year's figures cannnot be said to be satisfactory. The reasons are obvious. Notwithstanding we have been able to pay Rs. 10000 towards the liquidation of the Government debt in our revenue year i. e. in the beginning of the year under report. Rs. 20000 have been paid in the month of December and February and a further sum of Rs 10000 including interest upto the 31st March 1907 has been paid as I am drafting his report. So that we have in all paid Rs. 40000, in the following manner viz. Rs. 10000 in our last revenue year and Rs. 30000 in current one. As said in the last report on account of the absence of Vighoti system it will be seen by Your Honour that there can be no arrears of revenue in our case.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics.—Advantage is freely taken by the subjects of the dispensary at Dhrol called Victoria Diamond Jubilee dispensary and the one at Sarapdad which is controlled by a native physician has been placed on a sounder footing during the year under report. The average daily attendence of patients is. 104

The total number of children vaccinated was 882 The general health of the people throughout the year was simply good.

As previously mentioned the Almighty has graciously spared us from epidemics a thing that has worked as a stimulus to the officials responsible for the department.

The registration of births and deaths has been as accurate as ever. As detailed in my last report the duty has been divided between various grades of officials from the Magistrates downwards. The total cost of the medical department was Rs.4987-10-6

CHAPTER VII.

Education–A separate detailed report about the working of this department has been submitted through the Agency Edncational officer, therefore, mere outlines may be submitted in this. There are eight schools in this State of which three in the Bhayati villages are still non-working solely through the perversity of the Bhayats. Of the remaining five one is Anglo-Vernacular, one is a girls school and three are Vernacular schools for boys. The total number of students on the 10th March was 565. At the last annual examina-

tion 528 Students (girls included) appeared of which 437 i. e. 82 per cent were successful. The Anglo Vernacular or middle school has been more prosperous this year. The number of boys on its roll having risen from 54 to 63. The total average daily attendance is 49. The Private institution of the Mehomedan Madressa is as thriving as ever. The Thakore Saheb was pleased to grant a free site for a new building which is already being constructed. I need not emphasize that all the schools are State aided. The rule of giving prizes to the students of each and every school is religiously adhered to and it occasionally happens that prize distribution meetings are held under the presidentship of the Political Agent of this Prant. Education being one of the subjects in which our Thakore Saheb takes much personal interest, I can say that this department will never suffer for want of encouragement.

Captain Berthon during his last visit to Dhrol in February last made the following remarks about the working of the girls school.

"I visited the girls school on the 6th February and heard several of "them read, the top classes are distinctly good but the girls in the lower "classes do not read very intelligently. I think more care should be given "to needle work all through the school, otherwise everything is satisfactory. "We heard the girls sing and saw them do kindergarten at the prize giving "on the 7th they were good."

About the Taluka school he remarks thus:—

"I visited this school on the 6th February and saw much of the "work being done by the different classes. The examination results speak "for themselves. I think drawing should be more attended to to teach the "the boys to observe and use their wits. It can be done without an expensive "outfit, simple models and states only being required. The work being done "appeared to me to be good."

About the middle school he said:—

"Mrs. Berthon distributed the prizes of the school at the request of "the Thakore Sabeb, some recitations were made by the pupils, which showed "that an interest was taken in the work" I need only add that the above "remarks speak for themselves."

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous :—

Kumars—Of the four grandsons af the Thakore Saheb Kumar Shree Dipsingji son of the heir apparent Kumar Shri Dolatsingji and the Kumar Shree Umedsingji the eldest son of the cadet Kumar Shree Samatsingji have now entered the advanced classes of the Rajkumar College Rajkot. The

two younger sons of the cadet viz. Kumar Shree Fatehsingji and Kumar Shree Narsingji have been withdrawn from the above institution and admitted into the Wadwan Talukdari school, All the Kumars have bright future before them.

Gazette—Our State issues a Darbari Gazette wherein are embodied all legal enactments and circulars of various import.

Baharwatia—Suffice it to say that the history of Baharwatia is now merged in the limbo of oblivion. All thanks to the benign British Government.

Relief works—The year having proved good no relief works were or are necessary. I only wish that we may have no more opportunity to recur to this item again.

I have the honour to be

Sir.

Your most obedient Servant

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Dhrol State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year.

Name of officer.	Appointment	Period		Remarks.
		From.	To	
1	2	3	4	5
Mulshanker Dayaram Dave.	Chief Karbhari.	1899.	the present day.	

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Dhrol State

Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during year under report	Remarks.
Penal Code & Criminal Procedure Code.	Yes.	They have long been in force.	
Civil procedure Code.	Do.	Do.	
Spirit of Registration act & rules of local Registration.	Do.	Do.	
Cruelty towards animals etc. Act	Do.	Do.	
Spirit of limitation Act & local rules of limitation.	Do.	Do.	
Evidence Act.	Do.	Do.	
Spirit of contract Stamp Acts & local Stamp rules.	Do.	Do.	

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrol State,

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions of Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalay														
Sappers														
Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infantry...														
Imperial Service Troops...														
Total..														

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1906-7 in the Dhrol State

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Regulare & irreguler Police	78	.....	8348-7-3	11	1	.....	.....	.....	23		25 Police Patels 93 Pasaitas 83 Village Police 10 Pagis.
Other sibandi	58		3041-4-6						5		93
	136		11389-11-9	11	1				28		118

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dhrol State during the year

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dhrol State	95	43	98	59	92	59	49	38	43	21	53-26	64-4	53-26	64-4	

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrol State, during the year 1906-07,

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhrol.	4148-7-0	532-15-11	4088-11-0	461-11-0	98-5	86-12	

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dhrol State, during the year 1906-07

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of person sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment Simple.	Imprisonment Rigorous.	Imprisonment and for Simple.	Imprisonment and for Rigorous.	Fine only.	whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder S. 302		1	1		1	1	1		1					1												1				Rigorous imprisonment for life.
Mischief by fire S. 435 and theft S. 379.		3	3		1	3	2				2			2	1								1	1					
Adultery S. 497		1	1		1	1	1				1			1							1								
Giving false evidence in a Judicial proceeding S. 193		1	1		1	1	1				1			1					1										
Hurt 323 Insult 504 False Statement with intent to cause offence against the public peace 505 and Criminal intimidation 506	5	50	55		9	56	14	1	1	2	3	7		14	42			4		2		1								

Disobedience of an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant S. 188		6	6			17	13				2	11		13	4			2												
Fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure in execution of a decree S. 206		1	1			1	1			1				1																
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation S. 335		1	1			1	1		1	2				1				1												
Assault S. 342 Mischief 426		18	18			41	15			2	2	11		15	26			1		2	1									
Theft S. 379 with S 511		11	11			29	15		4	2	1	8		15	14			6	1											
Lurking house trespass S. 457. Theft in a building S 380. Assisting in concealment of stolen property S 414 Public servant disobeying a direction of the law S. 166		11	11			17	13		3			10		13	4			2	1											
Attempt to commit suicide S 309		1	1			1	1					1		1																
Abetment of bigamy S. 494 with 109.		1	1			2	2					2		2																
Offences under special and local rules.		32	32			34	6					6		6	28															
Unlawful detention S. 341		1	1			2	1					1		1	1															
Defamation S. 500.		1	1			1	1					1		1																
Total.....	5	140	145	135	110	208	88	1	10	7	12	58	0	88	120	0	0	17	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	1				

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrol State during the year 1906-7.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1906-7*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dhrol.	184	145	9	59	3	120	16	1	257	208	57	63	88				

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrol State, during the year

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Dhrol State	5	-	-	4	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in 1906-7 in the Dhrol State.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs 5,000.	*Ex parte*,	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration	
																									Y. m. d.	
Dhrol State	23	31	213	193	236	224	205	194	31	30	₹7066-11-3	1	191	1	132	43	8	4		34	35	3	122	41313-9-4	2-2-16	

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XI

Civil work—Results of applications for execuion of decrees

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for preset year	Applications brought to the registr.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year,	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Dhrol State	68	27	8169 63	211	272	36401-11-11	279	299	44571-3-2	252	233	27,6-2-8	27	66	14863-5-2	52	9	5	

Kerbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Dhrol State 1906-07

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of the year		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y m. d.	y. m. d.
Dhrol Hajur Court and Karbhari Court	2	1	8	20	10	21	9	21	1	0	1233-11-1	3641-15-0	5	11	2	6		1	1	3	1		0-6-21	1-8-12

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrol State, during the year 1906-7.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year				
Dhrol	1	3	38	49	41	7·8	8·21	10	366-14-9	2 days.	
Sarapdad	1										

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents in the Dhrol State. in 1906 07

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrol	14	18	12	13	0	2			1	3	1		14	18	Rs, 26879	Rs. 10085					

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year .

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	fees realised.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	fees realised.	
Mortgages	14	26879	230 4	13	5645	8 4 30	
sale deeds				2	4000	20	
Honorary bonds				3	4470	1 4	
Total	14	26879	230 4	18	100855	5 1 18 4	

Kashinath Dhrol
Tate

Appendix XVI

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Dhrol State, during the year

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year			Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.	Total in current year.	Past.	Present.		
Dhrol State		250	254-9-0	254-9-0	871-14-6	994-1-3		

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Dhrol State for the year 1906-07

State	April 1906	May 1906	June 1906	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks
Dhrol			4-20	8-18	6-14	0-63	0-26				0-76		20-17	18-5	19-5	
Sarapdad			7-86	12-76	9-45	4-12	0-66				0-85		35-70	19-37	25-59	

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Dhrol State 1906-07

Article.	During March. (past year).	During March (present year).	Remarks.
	£ per Rupees		
Wheat	21	25	
Bajri,	23	45	
Juwar	28	53	
Rice	18	16	
Udad	19	30	
Mag	19	38	
Gram (Chana)	21	29	

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on public Works, during the year. 1906-07 in the Dhrol State.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total	
Road repair		578-9-6	5200-10-1				5200-10-0
Darbari buildings		4622-0-6					

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XX

Agricultural Stock in the Dhrol State during the year

District.	Year.	Horses & cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes,	Female buffalors,	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep & goats.	With two bullocks,	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Dhrol State	1906-7	6555	4993	333	1241	104	154	61	657	17329	[illegible]		41	107	

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops & excise revenue of the Dhrol State during the year

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Dhrol state	1	166	1	565-12	1	182-11	-	-	3	914-7	

Karbhari Dhrol state

Appendix XXII

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE DHROL STATE DURING THE YEAR SUMWAT 1962.

No.	Nature of demand.	Rs.	as.	ps.	No.	Nature of expenditure.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Remarks.
	Balance at the commencement of the year. ...				1	Justice, revenue and account Department.	12618	15	9	
	Cash 5,226--4--8				2	Jail	366	14	9	
	Grains 29,457-11--6	34,684	0	2	3	Police	11387	11	9	
					4	Peshkashi & other Falas	11758	9	5	
					5	Vakils establishments in Agency	2017	...	9	
1	Land Revenue ..	88,286	13	5	6	Bardast expenses	3867	...	6	
2	Sayer [Miscellaneous receipts] ...	3,269	7	0	7	Education	3031	6	...	
3	Excise revenue such as Mandvi and others ...	15,614	3	0	8	Agriculture, gardens &c.	3658	3	...	
					9	Public works department	5200	10	...	
4	Law and justice ...	4,876	10	8	10	Expenses of the Chiefs, Kumars and their Ranis	32381	9	6	
5	Education ...	455	14	0						
6	Rents of State buildings ...	971	1	6	11	Allowance, pension & dharmada	3073	12	...	
7	Granary receipts &c. ...	16,131	1	6	12	Stable expenses including horses bullocks &c. Repairs of carriages &c.	12347	5	6	
	Total receipts ...	1,29,605	3	1						
8	Loans recovered ...	735	10	11	13	Municipality	994	1	3	
					14	Dispensary	4987	10	6	
	Grand total ...	130340	14	0	15	Miscellaneous & unexpected	4310	2	9	
	Total with the balance ...	165024	14	2	16	Remissions	270	12	½	
					17	Kumars education (college expenses	10951	11	6	
						Total expenditure	123225	9	½	

18	Loans given	4859	3	7½	These figures are of our account year St. 1962. But during the present official year under report we have paid Rs. 30000 thirty thousands.
19	Repayment of Government loans and other State creditors	12599	13	8	
20	Current years revenues to be recovered at the end of the year	2796	5	4½	
	Total	143281	9	8½	
	Balance at the end of the year				
	Cash 2655-1-8½				
	Grains 19088-2-9	21743	4	5½	
	Grand total	165024	14	2	

Appendix XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrol State during the year 1906–7

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Dhrol	6802						4987-10-6	104	

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital Statistice of the Dhrol State for the year 1906—7

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Dhrol State	21906	699	745	46		420	432	12		31	34	19	19	

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Dhrol State for the year 1906-7

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks
Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Middle School	54	63	35	49		566		
6	6	Gujrati Schools.	389	406	321	328			1986	
1	1	Girl School	100	96	76	72			390	
8	8		543	565				566	2376	

Karbhari Dhrol State.

Appendix XXVI

Political Relations.

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in men or money		Estimated population.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated expenditure.	Military force.	Remarks.
		Amonnt.	To whom payable.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dhrol	9552	H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda.	1906	565	882	129605-3-1	123225-9-½	136	
		679	Junagadh State.							
		10231								

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXVII

Political Relations.

Principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

Number	Name of individual State and families to which he belongs.	Residence	Present Position	Cast of race and religion	Age.	How and where educated	How employed	Has sanad authorize adoption or not	Family followers primogeniture or not	Has made heir or not	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thakor Saheb Harisinghji	Dhrol State	Ruler of the second class State	Jadeja Rajput	61	Dhrol Darbari School	Governs the State	Yes.	Yes follows primogeniture	Has an heir	
2	Kumar Shree Dolatsinghji				42	Raj kumar Colloge Rajkot	Revenue Commissioner Dhrol State				
3	Kumar Shree Samatsinghji	Dhrol	Cadet		39	Raj-kumar College Rajkot	Miscellaneous work of the State				
4	Mulshanker Dayaram Dave	Rajkot	Chief Karbhari	Brahmin	50	Bombay Elphinstone College	Performs the duty of the Chief Karbhari				

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX "L"

Return of press worked and Newspapers or periodicals published during the year ending 31st March 1907.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers	Publication thereof	Remarks.
				Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
...	...	...	...	...	...

Karbhari Dhrol State.

Administration Report

of the

DHROL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1907-08.

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political—The area of Dhrol State is 282·7 square miles. The total population as calculated at the last census is 21906 and the town of Dhrol contains 5660 people. The average total revenue is Rs. 150000 and the revenue based on an average of past five years is Rs. 124691-2-0. The State pays Rs. 10231 as peshkashi of which Rs. 9552 are for H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda and the rest viz. 679 for the Junagadh State. The ruler of the State is Thakore Shree Harisinghji Jesingji who is descended along with the Jamnagar Line from the old Jadeja Rajput Chiefs of Cutch. He is styled the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol and is aged 62 years. Kumar Shree Dolatsinghji is the heir-apparent and the eldest son of the Thakore Saheb. The present Rani of the Chief is the daughter of a Gohel Rajput related to the ruling family of the Bhawnagar State.

Among the chief events of note during the year under report are those connected with the ruling family. Kumar Shree Dipsinghji the only son of the heir-apparent only two months ago was betrothed to the daughter of the present Chief of Lakhtar State. Kumar Shree Umedsinghji son of Kumar Shree Samatsinghji second son of the Thakore Saheb was married to a grand-daughter of the Thakore Saheb of Sayla and one of his sisters was married to the Thakore of Soonkhera a Taluka under the Gwalior State. All these events were celebrated according to the position, condition and customs of this State. The wife of Kumar Shree Samatsinghji succumbed in the month of December 1907 to a short illness at Garadia camp where the Thakore Saheb was during the plague. The untimely death of an only Rani having a large family cast a deep gloom over the Royal family as well as the subjects of the State.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land—There are 68 villages under the jurisdiction of the State, of which 31 are Bhayati, 7 Majmu, 1½ Kherati and the rest viz. 28½ Khalsa. For administration purposes the State has been divided into two parts Dhrol and Sarapdad. We have no Vighoti system here, the Bhagvati has suited all parties from times immemorial. At any rate the latter system is intended specially for the protection of the agriculturists on whom the State has practically to depend for its revenue. The State levies the third share of all sorts of Khariff products and fourth from the Rabi. Only there are fixed assessments in the case of sugar-candy plantations and vegetables. The cultivators also pay a fixed Santi Vero. As to the Bhayats, excepting those owning majmu villages who pay Santi Vero and Sudharo all of them pay Jama and Sudharo cesses in cash.

During the year under report very small takavi advances were made to cultivators and Bhayats. Most of the cultivators are by this time free from debt although the same cannot be said for the Bhayats who will still take some time to regain their former normal position.

CHAPTER III.

Police—The same thing is to be said as was done last year regarding the organization of the Police force. The police are divided into two classes, regular and irregular. The town of Dhrol and other important places have got their quota of the regular police both foot and mounted. Their grade is as follows.

1 The Superintendent
2 Chief constables or Fozdars
3 Jamadars
4 Hawaldars
5 Naeks
6 Constables
7 Village police or pasaitas

They are supplied with muzzle-loading sniders of military regulation with bayonets, carbines of old and new pattern and some native made guns and swords.

Every policeman is required to learn drill and parade as a part of his duty. He has also to pay attention to athletic sports. The ratio of the police (all ranks included) to the whole population is about 1 to 82 and the ratio of the police to the area of the State is 1 per each square mile.

Village Police—In each village is stationed a fixed number of village police. Besides there are the Pasaitas or Police on service tenure. The

Police Patel is the cheicf official in the village who protects the village and its boundary, looks to sanitation, the registration of births and deaths and other matters.

Criminal Justice—Both Dhrol and Sarapdad have got first class Magistrate's Courts, the Dhrol Magistrate having been invested with the powers of the presidency Magistrate with regard to cases arising within the limits of Dhrol town. Details under this head are given in Appendices VII and VIII.

The total number of offences taken cognizance of by the said two Courts was 142 and the total number of persons charged with the same was 181, of whom 94 were convicted and 66 discharged and the rest are under trial.

The State Karbhari's Court hears appeals against the decisions of the above mentioned Courts and it also tries sessions cases and the Hazur Court presided over by the Thakore Saheb himself reserves to itself the powers of a High Court. During the year under report there were 2 sessions cases and 10 appeals. These have been disposed of.

Civil justice—All the four above mentioned Courts hold civil powers as well. The two Magistrates' Courts in their capacity as Nyayadhish, hear suits to the value of Rs. 2000. The Dhrol Nyayadhish Court is empowered to hear such suits as were heard by the Kathiawar Rajasthanik Court which is now abolished. The Karbhari Court entertains (1) first appeals over the said civil suits, (2) all original civil suits above the value of Rs. 2000, and (3) small cause suits to the value of Rs. 500 and the Huzur Court is the highest Court of civil judicature. The total number of suits disposed of was 126 against 194 of the last year. The decrease is due to plague which visited this town in the month of September 1907 and made a lodgement for about four months during which all civil work was practically at a stand-still. The number of money suits on the file was 114. The total number of decrees executed was 198 and the number of appeals disposed of was 22.

Extradition—Number of persons extradited to this State is 11.

Prisons—There is one central jail in Dhrol and a lock-up in Sarapdad Mahal. The jail building is spacious and commodious and high Agency officers during their visits to the State make it a point to have a look at it. The police guards have their quarters in the jail compound, the utility of which is often admitted by various officers and visitors.

The superintendence of the jail is entrusted to the State medical officer. The health of the inmates was fairly good throughout the year except during the plague season, when three prisoners were attacked with

the fell disease of whom one died.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

A. *Weather and crops*—This year cannot be styled good as will be seen below. The agricultural products have been about half the average and it is only on account of the high rates that the State has realized a decent revenue. The rains although they held off entirely in the latter half of the monsoon made up the grand total of 47·9 inches as the table below shows :—

Names	June	July	August	September	January	Total
Dhrol	3·31	13·76	29·52	0·37	0·13	47·9
Sarapdad	0·67	19·0	11·40	...	...	31·7

The months of July and August had monopolized all the rain of the season ; 47·9 inches is an abnormal number for these parts of Kathiawad where even less than half of it suffices for agricultural purposes. It is many a year since we received such a rainfall. Incessent downpour for days together did an amount of damage to property and almost destroyed the Kharif crops. The rains, although they fell solely in the first half of the season, gave much more nourishment to the Rabi than to the Kharif crops. It can be said that we have got very little Kharif produce. Bajri and jowar were about four annas in the rupee. Til and cotton were hardly one half anna and the pulse were a trifle more. The Til seeds were sown and resown and as often destroyed. On the contrary, wheat and grams have turned out about 12 annas in the rupee and helped the year to turn out fairly well which would otherwise have been a failure.

B. *Wages and labour.*

The rabi harvest having been fairly good labour was ample. Wages are consequently high and the labouring classes will tide over the year without any difficulty. The above applies greatly to field labourers. Artisans and others though they get sufficient work, feel a little the strain of high prices of food prevalent at prsent.

C. *Forest*—Babul and palm trees are reared as usual and the copious rains of the year will no doubt benefit them. The palm forest has been for some years farmed to a Parsee gentleman of Rajkot.

D. *Trade and commerce.*

The town of Dhrol deals mostly with Jamnagar and Jodia,and Sarapdad with Rajkot. The demand for Khadi or Pankoru, a rough cotton cloth specially manufactured in this State has been appreciably rising and dealers in small woolen blankets are also doing a brisk trade as they receive a constant demand for them from certain high sects of Hindus here and elsewhere.

E. *Public works*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 5415-1-6. No new works were undertaken this year except the usual repairs of the trunk road and State buildings.

F. *General condition of State and people*—It is rather difficult to give a general idea of the condition of the State and people this year. Prices of grains and food stuffs have been very high for some months past. The rains were no doubt plentiful but they helped to produce the Rabi crops almost to the satisfaction of the cultivating class, who have taken advantage of high prices by selling off grains and reaping high profits. In fact the current year can be said to have done special good to the cultivators who will most of them get rid of their long standing indebtedness and will be themselves again. Not so of the middle classes. The high prices have affected their resources to some extent and the current year is rather pressing hard upon them. As to the State its condition is a mean between the two. Having a good harvest of the Rabi crops, it (state) will obtain about three fourths of the usual income. The sale of the surplus grains will help somewhat the treasury but there ends the matter. Other sources of revenue are the same as in the last year.

The waters in the well this year are sufficient and summer irrigation crops will add to fodder for cattle which is rather scarce.

The condition of the Garasias will improve a little this year. Although some small advances will have still to be made to help them, it is hoped that they will before long learn to understand their own position fully.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance—It will be necessary to repeat in every annual report that our account year begins from the month of Asad corres-

ponding to July ; hence the figures will represent the total revenue for the year beginning from the July 1906 and ending with the June of 1907. Thus total gross revenue was Rs. 155506-13-1. I am very glad to report a good increase this year. I only hope that we may have a never ending succession of such good years.

Particular care is taken to remit surplus sums towards the liquidation of Government debt ; during our account year we have remitted 15000 Rs. and as I have mentioned in the last administration report of this State, in April of 1907 we have paid Rs. 10000, so in all we have been able to pay Rs. 25000.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics—The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dispensary at Dhrol has really proved a boon to the subjects at large and growing interest is taken also in the Dispensary at Sarapdad. The average daily attendance of patients was 91. The total number of children vaccinated during the year was 709.

As to the general health of people I am sorry to say that as referred above a virulent type of bubonic plague appeared in Dhrol town and also several surrounding villages in September last. Never during the duel visitations that have taken place in the history of this State have the people suffered so much as in the months of September, October, November and part of December when plague wrought a frightful havoc among the people and claimed 212 victims from all classes. Evacuation having been universally accepted as one of the safest remedies against the epidemic, thousands of people had made their homes in the open till the weather was cleared. I should not omit to mention that the medical authorities were true and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

The registration of births and deaths is going on as fairly as ever. The total cost of the medical department was Rs. 5024-2-3.

CHAPTER VII.

Education—The usual report in detail has been submitted by the State Educational Inspector and forwarded to the Agency Educational Officer. There are at present 5 working schools in the State, of which one is Anglo Vernacular, one for girls, and the rest vernacular schools for boys. Three village schools have been non-working ever since the terrible famine of St. 1956. The total number of students on the 10th of March was 431. At the last annual examinations 507 students (both boys and girls) appeared of whom 78 p. c. were successful. The Mahomedan Madressa will soon be housed in the new building which is now almost finished and the site of which has been given by the Thakore Saheb free of charge.

The Boras of this place have this year started a private school of their own. Of course all the schools except the last two institutions are wholely and solely state-aided.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Kumars—Kumar Shree Dipsinghji the only son of the heir-apparent Kumar Shree Dolatsinghji, and Kumar Shree Umedsinghji the eldest son of the Cadet Kumar Shree Samatsinghji. have received good opinions from the Rajkumar College authorities. The other two sons of the Cadet viz. Kumar Shree Fatehsinghji and Kumar Shree Narsinghji are flourishing in the Wadwan Garasia Talukdari School under the very able superintendence of Mr. Strip.

Gazette—The Dhrol Darbari Gazette is being issued as usual.

Relief Works—I simply remark that I have nothing to say under this head; for, the people of this State do not stand in necessity of any such works.

Chief Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Dhrol State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Mulshanker Dayaram Dave.	Chief Karbhari.	1899	the present day.	
2 Kumar Shri Dolatsingji.	Revenue Commissioner.	1901	Do.	
3 Vajeram Indraji.	Head of the Account Office & Assistant Revenue Commissioner.	1874	Do.	
4 Dolatram Vajeram.	Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate Dhrol	1899	Do.	
5 A. John Vaz.	Police Superintendent.	1902	Do.	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Dhrol State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Penal Code & Criminal Procedure Code	Yes.	They have long been in force	
Civil Procedure Code	Do.	Do.	
Spirit of Registration act & rules of local Registration	Do.	Do.	
Cruelty towards animals etc. Act	Do.	Do.	
Spirit of limitation Act & local rules of limitation	Do.	Do.	
Evidence Act.	Do.	Do.	
Spirit of contract Stamp Acts & local Stamp rules	Do.	Do.	

Mulshankar Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the MilitaryForce in the Dhrol State.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions of Batteries.	Number of guns.	Numbers of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops:														
Total...														

Mulshankar Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the strength, cost' discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1907-8 in the Dhrol State,

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended depart mentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Regular & irreguler Police	77	...	7953-7-1	20	...	...	...	...	2.9	~~23~~	24 Police Patels 98 Passitas 82 Village Police 16 Pagis 98
Other sibandi	58		3315-1-5	...	...	...	...	...	5	~~5~~	
	135		11268-8-6	20	...	...	...	...	2.8	~~28~~	122

Mulshankar Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the working of the police in the Dhrol State during the year

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dhrol State.	43	64	59	89	59	89	38	51	21	19	6·44	57·3	64.4	57.3	-

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrol State, during the year 1907-08

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhrol.	532-15-11	742-11-3	461-11-0	163-5-3	86·62	21·49	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Dhrol State, during the year 1907-08

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of person sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					*Imprisonment* Simple.	*Imprisonment* Rigorous.	*Imprisonment and for* Simple.	*Imprisonment and for* Rigorous.	Fine only	whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Dacoity S. 395.	...	1	1			7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Disobedience of an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant S. 188	...	3	3			7	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences under special and local rules.	...	35	35			47	26	...	3	4	2	15	2	26	8	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Causing miscarriage S. 312	...	1	1			1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons S. 326.	...	1	1			1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Rape S. 376	...	1	1			1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	

Abetment of begamy S. 494 with 109, adultery 497 detaining with criminal intent a married woman 498	...	6	6			4	3	...	...	1	...	2		3	1			1											
Unlawful detention S. 341	...	2	2			1	1	...	...	1	...			1					1										
Hurt 323. Theft 379 Theft in a dwelling house S. 380 Lurking house trespass 457 Mischief 426.	...	69	69			91	50	4	...	2	14	28	2	50	40			11	4			2							1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property,	...	1	1			1	1	...	...	...	...	1		1															
Defamation S. 500 insult S. 504 criminal intimedation S 506 criminal trespass S. 447	...	12	12			12	4	...	...	...	...	4		4	8														
Criminal trespass 447 fraudulent removal of property 424 Dishonesty misappropriation of property 403.	...	9	9			4	1	...	...	...	1			1	3				1										
Neglegent conduct with respect to fire S. 205	...	1	1			4	3	...	...	...	...	3		3	1														
	...	142	142	135	100	181	94	4	3	8	18	57	4	94	66			18	8	1	1	2	2	1					21

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave.

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrol State during the year 1907-08

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	*Brought to trial in* 1907-08				*Total.*								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dhrol State	**145**	**144**	...	89	18	63	11	...	208	181	33	33	94	...	...	21	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrol State, during the year

Tribunals	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		*Sentences*						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry. &c ordered.		Pending		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Dhrol State	10	...	...	6	6	4	4	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX X

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in 1907-08 in the Dhrol State.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed During Present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex Parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
																									Y m, d.	
Dhrol State	31	30	193	116	224	146	194	126	30	20	14040-1-4	1	114	1	89	21	2	3	...	24	32	8	62	22867-14-8	~~1-1-0~~ 0-6-29	one suit of other rights is not such as to be valued in money.

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XI

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposel at the close of			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Dhrol State	27	66	14863-0-5½	272	212	27169-3-1	299	278	42032-3-6½	233	198	31836 22420-15-6½	66	80	10345-3-10½	59	4	17	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XII

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Dhrol State 1907–08.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of the year.		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during	How disposed of.											Average duration	
												Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Dhrol Hajur Court and Karbhari Court	1	...	20	24	21	24	21	22	...	2	3641-15-0	2082-7-6	11	9	6	6	1	5	3	...	...	2	1-8-12	0-4-6

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock—ups in the Dhrol State, during the year 1907-8.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Dhrol Sarapdad	1 1	10	36	41	46	8.21	9.42	7	358-13-9	3 days	one accused died of plague.

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents in the Dhrol State. in 1907-08

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		oney bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrol	18	14	13	10	2	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	18	14	10085	6259-9-0	...	...	...	...	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds	Value of property.	fees realised	No. of deeds	Value of property.	fees realised.	
Mortgages	13	5645	30-8-0	10	5373-4-0	29	
Sale-deeds	2	4000	20	0	0	0	
Money bonds	3	440	1-4-0	4	886-5-0	2-8-0	
Total	18	10085	51-12-0	14	6259-9-0	31-8-0	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and Expenditue of the Municipality in the Dhrol State, during the year.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Dhrol State	...	254-9-0	295-13-0	295-13-0	994-1-3	1014-7-9		

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XVII

Statement of rainfall in the Dhrol State for the year 1907-08

State	April 1907	May 1907	June 1907	July 1907	August 1907	September 1907	October 1907	November 1907	December 1907	January 1908	February 1908	March 1908	Total	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Dhrol	...	...	3-31	13-76	29-52	0-37	...	...	...	0-13	...	...	47-9	20-17	25-87	
Sarapdad	...	...	0-67	19-0	11-40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31-7	35-70	22-65	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Dhrol State 1907-08

Article.	During March, (past year.)	During March (present year.)	Remarks.
	£ per Rupee		
Wheat	25	21	
Bajri	45	20	
Juwar	53	26	
Rice	16	15	
Udad	30	20	
Mag	38	23	
Gram (Chana)	29	19	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on public Works, during the year. 1907-1908 in the Dhrol State

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Road repair		1047-0-0	5415-1-6				5415-1-6
Darbari buildings		4378-1-6					

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XX

Agricultural Stock in the Dhrol State during the year

District	Year.	Horses & cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Female buffaloes.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep & goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
Dhrol State.	1907-08	6550	4281	325	1257	107	157	83	689	17064	2532	7	50	1007	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the excise shops & excise revenue of the Dhrol State during the year

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	
Dhrol	1	166	1	565-12-0	1	381-2-0	...	...	3	1112-14-0	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX

Statement showing receipts and disbursements of the Dhrol State

No.	Nature of demand	Amount in rupees.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
	Balance at the commencement of the year.				
	Cash 2655-1-8½ Grains 19088-2-9	21743	4	5½	
1	Land Revenue	118247	6	4	
2	Sayer (Miscellaneous receipts)	3391	13	0	
3	Excise revenue such as Mandvi and others.	21694	5	10	
4	Law and justice	4687	1	8	
5	Education	539	3	9	
9	Rents of State buildings	172	8	0	
7	Grannery receipts &c.	5530	2	3	
8	Miscellaneous receipts	1244	5	1	
	Total receipts	155506	13	1	
9	Loans recovered	7528	1	6	
10	Interest	9571	5	0	
	Grand total	172606	3	7	
	Total with the balance	194349	8	0½	

during the year Samvat 1964.

No.	Nature of expenditure	Amount in Rupees. Rs.	As.	P.	Re marks
1	Justice, revenue and account Department	13324	0	3	
2	Jail	358	13	9	
3	Police	11268	8	6	
4	Peshkashi and other Falas	11511	3	5	
5	Vakils establishments in Agency	1988	14	6	
6	Bardas expenses	3361	10	3	
7	Education	3144	13	9	
8	Agriculture, gardens &c.	4243	12	0	
9	Public works department	5415	1	6	
10	Expenses of the Chiefs, Kumars and their Ranis	37177	4	6	
11	Allowance, pension and Dharmada	3483	4	6	
12	Stable expenses including horses bullocks &c. repairs of carriages &c.	12803	15	5	
13	Municipality	1014	7	9	
14	Dispensary	5024	9	3	
15	Miscellaneous and unexpected	6645	5	9	
16	Remissions	836	4	7½	
17	Kumars education (College expenses)	9479	8	9	
18	Simada expenses	429	1	6	
	Total expenditure	131510	11	11½	
19	Current year's revenues to be recovered at the end of the year	329	11	2	
20	Repayment of Government loans	30000	0	0	
	Total	161832	7	1½	
	Balance at the end of the year				
	Cash 7522-7-11 Grains 24994-9-0	32517	0	11	
	Grand Total	194349	8	0½	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave.

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrol State during the year 1907-08

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily aveerge.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Dhrol	6152	...	...	..	...	...	5024-9-3	91	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital Statistice of the Dhrol State for the year 1907-08

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Pemaaks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Dhrol State	21906	745	700	...	45	432	748	316	...	34	31·99	19	34·14	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Dhrol State for the year 1907-08

Number of schools		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Middle School	63	57	49	47		624		
6	6	Gujrati Schools	406	336	328	292			2115	
1	1	Girl School	96	88	72	63			405	
8	8		565	481				624	2520	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXVI

Political Relations.

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in men or money		Estimated population.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated expenditure.	Military force.	Remarks.
		Amount.	To whom payable.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dhrol	9552	H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda.	21906	481	709	165078-2-1	131510-11-11½	135	
		679	Junagadh State.							
		10231								

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXVII

Political Relations.

Principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

Number	Name of individual State and families to which he belongs.	Residence	Present Position	Cast of race and religion	Age.	How and where educated	How employed	Has sanad authorize adoption or not	Family followers primogeniture or not	Has made heir or not	Remarks.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thakor Saheb Harisinghji	Dhrol State	Ruler of the second class State	Jadeja Rajput	62	Dhrol Darbari School	Governs the State	Yes.	Yes follows primogeniture	Has an heir	
2	Kumar Shree Dolatsinghji				43	Rajkumar College Rajkot	Reveuue Commissioner Dhrol State				
3	Kumar Shree Samatsinghj	Dhrol	Cadet		40	Rajkumar College Rajkot	Miscellaneous work of the State				
4	Mulshnker Dayaram Dave	Rajkot	Chief Karbhari	Brahmin	51	Bombay Elphinstone College	Performs the duty of the Chief Karbhari				

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave.

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXVIII

Return of press worked and Newspapers or periodicals published during the year ending 31st March 1908.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers	Publication thereof — Periodicals.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
...	...	...	...	...	The State publishes Dhrol Darbari Gazette every month but we get it printed in Rajkot

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave.

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXX

Sea borne trade Statistics.

Name	Exports Rupees.	Imports Rupees	Excess value of exports Rupees	Excess value of imports Rupees	Remarks.
					There is no trade with sea as we have no seaport town in our State.

Mulshankar Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DHROL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I.

General and Political—The area of this State is 282·7 square miles. The total population according to the last imperial Census is 21906 and that of the town of Dhrol is 5660. The total average revenue amounts to Rs. 1,50,000 and the revenue based on an average of past 5 years is Rs. 1,35,001-3-11.

The Dhrol State pays Rs. 10,231 as peshkashi of which Rs. 9,552 go to His Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda and the rest viz. Rs. 679 to the Junagadh State as Jortalbi. The ruler of the State is Thakore Saheb Shree Harisinghji Jesinghji. Two cadets of the Cutch ruling house left that province and entered Kathiawad at the end of the sixteenth century of the Vikram Samvat, and one of them viz. Jam Raval colonized Jamnagar while the other brother Hardholji conquered the town of Dhrol from a Chawda Ruler and settled there. The ruler of this State is styled the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol. Thakore Saheb Harisinghji is 63 years old and has two sons the elder Kumar Shree Dolatsinghji is the heir apparent, the other being Kumar Shree Samatsinghji the cadet. The present and only Rani of the Thakore Saheb comes of a Gohel Rajput family.

The most notable event during the year under report was the marriage of Kumar Shree Dipsinghji, son of the heir apparent, with the daughter of the Lakhtar Chief. The betrothal ceremony was already referred to in the last annual report. The culminating marriage ceremony took place in the month of Vaishakh corresponding to the month of May last. The occasion

being that of the marriage of the only son of the heir apparent was a very grand one. Dhrol was en fete for weeks together. Chiefs or their representatives from many States of Kathiawad and Gujrat including Baroda in responce to the courteous invitations sent from this State had assembled here to do honour to the young bride-groom and had thus testified to the continuance of their long standing connection with this State and with the Thakore Saheb personally. A brother of His Highness the present Jam Saheb, several Kumars of the ruling houses of Rajkot, Kotda Sangani, Lathi, Lodhika &c., the Thakore of Utelia, His Highness the Maharaja of Chhota Udepur, the Chief of Soonkheda under Gwalior and other personages forming a party of about 400 had kindly accompanied the bridal party to Lakhtar where on the 15th of May Kumar Shree Dipsingji was married amidst great rejoicings. Formerly among the Rajput families the custom of a Chief or a Kumar going in person for marriage was indeed rare. Such a rare opportunity had presented itself in the history of this State after a good long time and the parents of both the bride and the bridegroom spared no pains in celebrating the auspicious occasion with an eclat worthy of old Rajput traditions.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.—i. e. the revenue administration of the State is carried on as under. The State has been divided into two parts or districts viz. Dhrol and Sarapdad and between the two districts there are 68 villages of which 31 are Bhayati, 7 majmu, one and a half Kherati and the remaining 28½ Khalsa. The revenue assessments are based not on the Vighoti but Bhagwati system. The former system has been introduced in some of the villages but in trying to introduce it in other villages the cultivators protested and I had most reluctantly to give up the idea simply with a view to respect the feelings and sentiments of the cultivators. The system, though a wholesome one, has not been truly appreciated by the cultivators and hence their dislike for it. The State levies one third share of all sorts of Kharif products and one fourth of the rabi, the only exception being in the case of sugar candy and certain vegetables in which there are fixed assessments. Besides the third and fourth shares of the products the cultivators have to pay Santi Vero in cash, i. e. each cultivator of one Santi (=100 Vighas or 33 Acres) of land pays a sum of rupees averaging from 15 to 22 or there about according to the quality of the soil. All the Bhayats pay Jumma and Sudharo cesses in cash excepting those owning majmu villages who instead of Jumma pay a Santi Vero which is levied directly from the cultivators thereof.

The Khalsa Kheduts stand no more in need of Takavi advances most of them having by this time got rid of their famine debts, although small loans or Rukas to the Bhayats and their cultivators have still to be given. It seems that the effects of the by-gone bad years are yet lingering in the Bhayati villages, it is useless to say, why. A combination of causes has tended to produce such a deep rooted lethargy in the Bhayats that it is no knowing when they will be able to shirk it off altogether. The regeneration of Bhayats is one of the several subjects that the Thakore Saheb has taken to heart. Employments are often offered to them. For instance, we have made it a point to fill the vacancies in the police department by girasias as far as possible; some indeed accept the offers of a constableship (for they are ever unable to do clerical work) but after a time for reasons best known to themselves they resign, sheerly overcome by the fond desire of taking to their time honoured plough.

CHAPTER III.

Police.—The organization of the police force is the same as usual. We have two classes of police, regular and irregular. Especially in the capital town of Dhrol and Sarapdad there are guards of both regular and irregular police while in the districts there are the irregular, the village police and the pasaitas of whom description will be given hereafter. The regular police are both foot and mounted. Their grade is as follows :-

1 The Superintendent

2 Chief Constables or Foujdars

3 Jamadars

4 Hawaldars

5 Naeks

6 Constables

7 Village police and Pasaitas

They carry muzzle loading sniders of military regulation with bayonets, carbines of old and new pattern and native made guns and swords.

Drill and parade are compulsory duties. Athletic sports are some times indulged in.

Mr. A. John Vaz who so ably superintended the department for the last six years having resigned during the year under report for urgent private affairs, Kumar Shree Umedsingji son of the cadet Kumar Shree Sa-

matsingji has relieved him. The Kumar is a smart young man of excellant physique, has been educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot where he was often the recipient of prizes in athletic sports and golden opinions from the Principals, and has taken to his new duties with zeal and assiduity.

The ratio of the police all told to the whole population is about 1 to 82 and the ratio of the police to the area of the State is one per each square mile.

Village Police.—In each village we have posted a number of village police who are also helped by pasaitas or men on service tenure. The police patel is the chief police officer in the village whose duty it is to protect the village and its boundary, look to sanitation, the registration of births and deaths, to submit several revenue returns and so on.

Criminal Justice.—In all there are four criminal courts in this State, viz. two Magistrate courts, the Karbhari court and the Huzur court. Their location is as under:—

There is a first class Magistrate court at Dhrol and another at Sarapdad, the Dhrol Magistrate having been specially invested with the powers of a presidency Magistrate for cases arising within the town limits. Details under this head are given in Appendices VII, VIII. The total number of offences taken cognizance of by the two Magistrate courts was 109 and the total number of persons charged with the same was 201; of whom 73 were convicted, 115 discharged and the remaining 13 were under trial at the end of March.

The State Karbhari's court hears appeals against the decisions of the said two courts besides being the Sessions court of the State. And the Huzur court presided over by the Thakore Saheb himself is the highest court of criminal judicature. During the year under report, there were 3 Sessions cases and 23 appeals, none of which is pending.

Civil Justice.—All the above mentioned four courts entertain civil powers as well. The two Magistrates as Diwani Nyayadhishes hear suits to the value of Rs. 2000 as courts of first instance. The Dhrol Nyayadhish court is empowered in addition to hear such suits as were formerly heard by the Kathiawad Rajasthanik court which is now abolished. The Karbhari's court hears (1) first appeals over the said two civil courts, (2) all original civil suits above the value of Rs. 2000 and (3) small cause suits to the value of Rs. 500 as regards Dhrol town. While the Huzur court has reserved to itself the highest civil jurisdiction. The total number of suits disposed of was 115. There is a decrease in the number and I am sorry to say that

the fact of the continued high prices of food entailing the greatest hardships imaginable to the lower and middle classes is greatly responsible for it. It is no secret that the question is at present engaging the anxious attention of the Government of India. People in a State like this must undoubtedly suffer and they do suffer from this calamity and during the current year execution of decrees having been carried on with some restraint, the money lenders were naturally unwilling to file suits as they would have done in ordinarily good years. The number of money suits on the file was 102. The number of decrees executed was 212 and the number of appeals of all sorts was 15.

During the year under report 8 persons were extradited to the State.

It is a matter of congratulation that for many years past there is no disturbance whatsoever from pests like Baharwatias and dacoits.

Prisons.—There is one central jail in Dhrol and a lock-up at Sarapdad. The jail at Dhrol is superintended by the State Medical Officer. The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, there being no appearance of plague or any epidemic worth mentioning.

The police quarters are stationed in the Dhrol jail compound which fact serves a double purpose.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.-A. Weather and crops. In the last annual report this chapter had been opened with the following lines:-

> "This year cannot be styled good as will be seen below. The agri-
> "cultural products have been about half the average and it is
> "only on account of the high rates that the State has realized
> "a decent revenue." + +

I think the same or almost the same may be safely said this year. Last year the rains had reached a magnificent total of 47 inches, this year we had the normal 28 inches as will be seen in the table below.

Name.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	Total.
Dhrol.	4-26	16-71	6-84	0-75	28-56
Sarapdad.	0-46	3-88	5-36	0-68	10-38

But although the Dhrol district was favoured with normal rain, the Sarapdad district was much less fortunate. It had only 10 inches of rain throughout the year, still waters in the wells being enough on account of previous rains and beneficial weather prevailing, the outturn of crops was comparatively fair. As regards the Kharif crops we had very little Juwar, Bajari we had about twelve annas in the rupee, til also was good while last year it was nill, and there was some little cotton. It may be noted that cotton cultivation in this State is always on a very small scale though the soil of the Sarapdad district is more favourable for the purpose than that of Dhrol. The rabi crops were on the whole good. Both wheat and gram were about twelve annas in a rupee. As has been stated above and in the table the rains were not fairly distributed. Of the total 28 July alone was the recepient of 16 inches while September had a few cents. Sarapdad, of course, had a very poor total. It is only by the prevalence of agreeable weather coupled with the high prices that famine conditions and a financial crisis have been happily averted.

B. *Wages and labour.*-In this respect the conditions for the classes concerned were brighter than the last year. The day labourers obtained a continued occupation during the harvest time and that being over house building and sundry other works have so much increased that it is sometimes difficult to get labour even at a high price.

C. *Forests.*-Babul and palm trees are in their usually good condition. Particular care is taken on behalf of the State for the growth of babul trees. There are one or two places in the State where these trees have naturally grown in clusters. Also what are called grass plots or Vidis are favourable to their growth. All these places are anxiously preserved. The palm forests have been farmed. The Ijardars manufacture liquor from the juice of these trees which thus become a sure source of revenue to the Abkari department.

D. *Trade and commerce.*-Dhrol carries on its trade with Jodia and Jamnagar and Sarapdad with Rajkot. This year there is nothing particular to note under this head except that the manufacture of the rough cotton cloth called Khadi or ખાદી as well as native woolen blankets called Dhablas had got a good demand as usual.

There are specially enacted local laws as regards customs duties. Duties are minutely levied on articles of food and ware according to the following general rule. Two pices per rupee are levied on articles of food and four pies per rupee on all the rest. No export duties are imposed save in the

case of tanned leather which is subject to the duty of four pies. The customs of Dhrol town and the Khalsa villages are usually farmed every year.

E. *Public works.*-The total expenditure on this head was Rs. 6218-4-3. Extensive repairs were carried on in connection with school buildings &c.

F. *General condition of State and people.*-Almost the same remarks apply to this head this year as in the last. The middle and lower classes have particularly sufferred this year from the high prices of food stuffs. One man's meat is another's poison; that old saying has been best illustrated in the present case. The fact of high prices although it has been an evil to the two classes is a blessing to the cultivators who have been able to make most of the produce of grain this year much in the same way as they did in the last. Most of them have by this time been free from indebtedness although in stray cases the State still makes some takavi grants or gives rukas. But such cases are few and far between. They will be able to pass off the generally hard summer months without difficulty. For their own maintenance there is enough of grains. Fodder for cattle is also sufficient and waters in the wells being at a good level, the summer crops such as Chhasatia, vegetables, sugarcandy plantations will be easily nourished. As for the State the sale of the surplus grain will this year produce a decent income.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance.—As is repeated every year our account year begins from the month of Ashad corresponding to July so the figures represent the total revenue for the year beginning from the July of 1907 and ending with the June of 1908.

The total gross revenue was Rs. 1,58,732-6-9. Last year it was 1,55,506-13-1. So there is some increase this year, solely due to high prices of food grains. But it is evident that the increase is not a material one. I shall make myself plainer. The grain products are almost the same as in the last year. Other sources of revenue have been no better. On the contrary some of them were less productive. Moreover marriages in the royal family &c. have tended to raise the total expenditure.

A sum was set apart as usual in the budget towards the liquidation of Government debt. In the year under report we have managed to remit Rs. 25,622-6-0 and even in April last that is only a few days ago we paid a further sum of Rs. 4,500. During the last two famines we had contracted two loans; one from the Government and other from the local

fund. Of the former loan of Rs. 92,000 a very small sum i. e. about 3,000 Rs. now remains to be paid; so the Government debt will be fully discharged and payment of the instalments of the local fund debt will begin in the year to come. The first part payment of the principal of the Government debt was made in the year 1904 A. D. and upto the last April 1909 we have managed to pay off Rs. 83,500 approximately as principal and Rs. 8,762-12-5 as interest. In addition in the Samvat year 1959 we had discharged in full a guaranteed loan of Rs. 5,000 which was taken from the Gadhka Taluka as early as St. 1935. I may add that the sum of Rs. 47,958-5-8 the interest, that has accrued till now in the case of the local fund loan of Rs. 1,57,171-12-4, has been already paid up. So that within a period of seven years which were admittedly not of the best we have been able to pay Rs. 1,50,722-2-3 in discharge of Government or guaranteed debts in addition to a few thousands of private debts. The liquidation of the debts we have considered our first and foremost duty, and we have never lagged behind in its fulfilment.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics.—Under this head comes the Victoria Diamond Jubilee dispensary at Dhrol together with another at Sarapdad. The Dhrol dispensary is, as it ought to be, on a large scale and several agency officials have visited it. An experienced medical officer looks to the treatment of patients whose average daily attendance during the year under report was 119 as against 91 of last year. The increase is due not to any epidemic (which had, thank God, refrained from any molestation) but to other minor diseases.

The Sarapdad dispensary is supervised by a native physician.

The number of persons vaccinated this year was 817.

The general health of the people of this State was on the whole good. Fever and small pox were among the chief diseases that claimed a few victims from among the people. At the time of drafting this report small pox is still lingering.

At the risk of being venturesome I may be allowed to express a hope that perhaps many are awaiting with no small concern the fruition of the humane and selfless movements like the recent medical congress held under the auspices of our present benevolent Governor, movements the sole object of which is the amelioration of the sufferings of the helpless thousands of our country.

The total cost of the medical department was Rs. 4,958-14-9.

The number of births and deaths respectively registered during the year were 793 and 499. Last year there were 748 deaths evidently due to bubonic plague.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.—A detailed report submitted by the State Educational Inspector has been already submitted to the Agency Educational officer. There are in all 8 schools in this State of which three in villages are practically non-working. Of the remaining five, are the vernacular Taluka school, the middle school and the girls' school; all three in the Dhrol town and two others are in the Sarapdad Mahal. A fourth standard has been added this year to the anglo vernacular or middle school and the number of boys there has consequently greatly increased. The total number of students on the 10th March was 543 as against 481 of last year. At the last annual examinations 463 students (boys and girls) appeared of whom 370 were successful.

There are at present 4 private institutions in Dhrol. The Jains, Memons and the Bohoras have been carrying on their institutions for some years past imparting both secular and religious instruction. The fourth viz. a Sanskrit Pathshala was newly opened this year from funds provided by a charitable Bhatia lady of Bombay by name Jamnabai and the Shala is thriving apace. The fact of there being four such private institutions in a comparatively small town like Dhrol is in my opinion a matter of congratulation.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Relations with native States.—As is referred to in chapter I a good opportunity was obtained this year in augmenting our political relations with native States in and out of Kathiawad. A number of deputations had been sent to the States and Talukas with invitations in connection with the marriage ceremonies of Kumar Shree Dipsingji and many of the States had kindly responded to our request by sending in their turn deputations with marriage gifts.

Kumars.—Kumar Shree Dipsinghji only son of the heir apparent Kumar shree Dolatsinghji may be said to have now finished his ordinary course at the Rajkumar College Rajkot if he passes his Diploma examination the result of which is anxiously awaited. However in persuance of the

wishes of the Principal he will stay there further on for the post diploma course that is going to be newly opened. He is one of the officers appointed to look after the persons of the Kumars and in the words of the present acting principal Mr. Turner, has great influence with the other boys.

Kumar Shree Umedsinhji eldest son of the cadet Kumar Shree Samatsinghji having been of age last year was allowed to leave the college by the principal and as remarked in chapter III has been working as the superintendent of the State police. His two younger brothers Kumar Shree Fatehsinghji and Kumar Shree Narsinghji are studying in the Talukdari school at Wadwan under the able superintendence of Mr. Strip who, as is universally acknowledged with Mrs. Strip extends a parental care to all his pupils.

Cattle diseases.—These diseases are at present prevailing in many parts of India and our State is no exception. Cattle belonging to the ruling family, cultivators and private persons have died and are dying by hundreds owing to rinderpest though lately this disease has received a check.

Gazette.—The Dhrol Darbari Gazette continues to appear monthly as usual.

Special enactments.—With a view to be in consonance with the trend of the policy followed by Government with regard to the anarchist--outrages that recently take place in some parts of India we thought it desirable to enact and have enacted an Explosive Act for this State dealing in details with matters such as bomb making and throwing combustibles and so on and published the same in our State-Gazette.

Dhrol
Dated 7th May 1909

MULSHANKER DAYARAM DAVE,
Chief Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Dhrol State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From,	To,	
1	2	3	4	5
1 Mulshanker Dayaram	Chief Karbhari.	1899	the present day.	
2 Kumar Shri Dolatsingji.	Revenue Commissioner.	1901	Do.	
3 Vajeram Indraji.	Head of the Account Office & Assistant Revenue Commissioner.	1874	Do.	
4 Dolatram Vajeram.	Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate Dhrol	1899	Do.	
5. Kumar Shri Umedsingji	Police Superintendent.	1908	Do.	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Dhrol State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Penal Code & Criminal Procedure Code	Yes.	They have long been in force	
Civil Procedure Code	Do.	Do.	
Spirit of Registration Act & rules of local Registration	Do.	Do.	
Cruelty towards animals etc. - Act	Do.	Do.	
Spirit of limitation Act & local rules of limitation	Do.	Do.	
Evidence Act.	Do.	Do.	
Spirit of contract Stamp Acts & local Stamp rules	Do.	Do.	

MULSHANKER DAYARAM DAVE

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrol State.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.							Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	
			Died.	Invalided,	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops...														
Total...														

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1908-09 in the Dhrol State.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Regular & irreguler Police	80	...	8377-3-6	16	...	...	...	...	24		24 Police Patels 102 Pasaitas 84 village Police 18 Pagis
Other Sibandi	59		3824-9-6	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	102
	139		12201-13-0	19	...	...	...	...	29		126

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the working of the police in the Dhrol State during the year.

State	Number of offence		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dhrol State.	64	46	89	76	89	76	51	45	19	37	57·3	59·2	57·3	59·2	

MULSHANKER DAYARAM DAVE

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Dhrol State, during the year 1908-09

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhrol.	742-11-3	1200-3-8	163-5-3	737-14-8	21·49	61·41	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Dhrol State, during the year 1908-09.

Name of State	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.*		*Imprisonment and fine.*		Fine only.	Whipping	Total			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 yrars.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Dhrol State	6	145	151	135	109	201	73	2	7	7	10	47	0	73	115	0	0	12	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	13	

(Sd.) Mulshaner Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrol State during the year 1908-09

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in* 1908-09.					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dhrol State	144	145	21	76	9	87	0	8	181	201	55	60	73	0	0	13	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrol State, during the year

Tribunals	Number of appli. cations	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enduiry. &c. ordered.		Pending		
				Confirmed.		Modified		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	
Dhrol State	23	0	0	13	11	17	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

(sd) Mulshaner Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX X

Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in 1908-09 in the Dhrol State.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed During Present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex Parte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
											7575-12-7	0	102	2	80	21	1	0	0	24	37	4	50	9110-6-5	*y. m. d* 3-19-0	Two suits of other rights are not such as to be valued in money.
Dhrol State	30	20	116	104	146	124	126	115	20	9																

(sd) MULSHANKER DAYARAM DAVE

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees

Tribunal.	Opening Balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1908–09.			Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Dhrol State	66	80	10345-3-10½	212	218	27921-1-5	278	298	38266-5-3½	198	212	23667-9-3½	80	86	14598-12-0	64	2	20	

(sd) Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karhbari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work–Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Dhrol State 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d	*y. m. d.*
Dhrol State	...	2	24	13	24	15	22	15	2	...	3082-7-6	1903-6 3	9	4	6	5	5	4	...	1	2	1	0-4-6	0-5-21

(sd) Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrol State, during the year 1908-09.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
										Days.	
Dhrol Sarapdad	1 1	7	29	46	36	9·12	10·93	8	480-13-9	2·72	

(Sd) Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Dhrol State in 1908-09.

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Saledeeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrol	14	17	10	8	...	1	...	...	4	8	...	...	14	17	6259-9-0	11193-10-0	...	..	...	...	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1908-1909.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	No. of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized			No. of deeds.	Value of property			Fees realized.			
Mortgages.....	10	5373	4	0	29	0	0	8	890 8	0	0	45	8	0	
Sale deeds.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	58	10	0	0	8	0	
Money bonds.....	4	886	5	0	2	8	0	8	2232	0	0	6	0	0	
Total.....	14	6259	9	...	31	8	0	17	11198	10	0	52	0	0	

(Sd) MULSHANKER DAYARAM DAVE

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XVI

Receipt and Expenditure of the municipalities in the Dhrol State during the year 1908-1909.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks.
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhrol State	...	295-13-0	284-4-0	284-4-0	1014-7-9	980-8-9	...	...

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Dhrol State during the year 1908-09.

State.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Dhrol	...	...	4-26	16-71	6-84	0-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	28-56	47-8	26-73	
Sarapdad	...	...	0-46	3-88	5-36	0-68	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-38	31-7	24-29	

(Sd) Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Dhrol State 1908-09.

Article.	During March (past year).			During March (present year).			Remarks
	£ per Rupee						
Wheat	21			21			
Bajri	20			24			
Juwar	26			27			
Rice	15			18			
Udad	20			19			
Mag	23			27			
Gram (Chana)	19			24			

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XI.

Expenditure on public Works, in the Dhrol State during the year, 1908-09

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Road repair		867-2-9					
Darbari buildings		5351-1-6	6218-4-3				6218-4-3

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Dhrol State, during the year 1908-1909

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks
		Buffaloes.	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dhrol State	1908-09	7555	5545	370	1500	143	197	45	1610	35588	2005	17	44	996	

MULSHANKER DAYARAM DAVE

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Dhrol State, during the year 1908-09.

Nam of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	
Dhrol	1	167-10-0	1	571-4-0	1	385-2-0	...	...	3	1124-0-0	

MULSHANKER DAYARAM DAVE

Karbhari Dhrol State.

Statement showing receipts and disbursements of the Dhrol

No.	Nature of demand	Amount in rupees.			
1	2	3 Rs	a.	p.	4
	Balance at the commencement of the year Samvat 1964.	32517	...	11	
	Cash 7522-7-11				
	Grains 24994-9- 0				
1	Land revenue	113709	5	3	
2	Sayer	3329	14	...	
3	Excise revenue such as Mandvi and others.	19984	2	...	
4	Law and Justice	3556	8	3	
5	Education	420	...	...	
6	Rent of State buildings	213	14	9	
7	Miscellaneous receipts	478	7	9	
8	Grannery receipts	8044	15	9	
9	Interest &c.	8995	3	...	
	Total receipts...	158732	6	9	
10	Debts remaining due to Government, Local Fund and other creditors at the end of Samvat 1964. ...	375049	11	10½	
11	Outstanding at the end of the year Samvat 1963.... ...	93338	2	2	
	Grand Total	627120	4	9½	
	Total with the balance	659637	5	8½	

State during the year Samvat 1964.

No.	Nature of expenditure.	Amount in rupees.			
5	6	7 Rs	a.	p.	8
1	Justice, Revenue and Account department.	12880	3	3	
2	Jail...	480	13	9	
3	Police...	12201	13	...	
4	Peshkashí and other Falas...	11437	6	6	
5	Vakils establishment in Agency...	1988	9	...	
6	Bardas expenses...	2819	11	6	
7	Education	3000	11	...	
8	Agriculture, gardens &c.	3577	12	6	
9	Public Works Department.	6218	4	3	
10	Expenses of the Chief, Kumars and their Ranis... ...	33972	2	6	
11	Stable expenses including horses, bullocks, repairs of Carriages &c	12542	...	3	
12	Allowance, pension and Dharmada...	2153	...	...	
13	Municipality	980	8	9	
14	Dispensary	4958	14	9	
15	Simada Expenses...	411	11	...	
16	Kumars Education (College expenses)...	9035	2	6	
17	Remissions	68	4	3	
18	Miscellaneous and unexpected	9594	8	6½	
19	Interest	9248	3	9	
	Total Expenditure...	137509	13	0½	
20	Kumars marriage expenses deducting the receipts... ...	11954	1	...	
21	Debts at the end of St. 1963	388319	2	10½	
22	Outstanding at the end of Samvat 1964...	94048	5	7½	
	Balance at the end of the year Samvat 1964...	27805	15	2	
	Cash 5689-14-5				
	Grains 22116- 0-9				
	Grand Total...	659637	5	8½	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrol State during the year 1908-09

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Dhrol	7679	...	...	..	...	...	4958-14-9	119	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Dhrol State for the year 1908-09.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Dhrol State	21906	700	793	93	...	748	499	...	249	31·99	36·2	34·14	22·77	

(Sd.) Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Dhrol State for the year 1908-09

Number of schools		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	High school.	Secondary.	Primary	
1	1	Middle School	57	74	47	53		822		
6	6	Gujarati Schools.	336	379	292	295			1977	
1	1	Girl School.	88	90	63	57			406	
8	8		481	543				822	2383	

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave

Karbhari Dhrol State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DHROL STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.

Introduction.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political :—The State of Dhrol is situated in the north-north-west of Kathiawad between the latitude 22°-18′ to 22°-45′ and longitude 70°-17½′ to 70°-51′. It is a second class native State in Halar Prant, one of the four political divisions of the province. The area of this State is 282·7 square miles. The total population according to the last imperial census of 1901 is 21906 and that of the town of Dhrol is 5660. The total average revenue amounts tc Rs. 150000 while the revenue based on an average of past five years is Rs. 149629-12-0.

This State pays Rs. 10231 as peshkashi of which Rs. 9552 go to His Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda and the rest viz. Rs. 679 to the Junagadh State as Jortalbi. The ruler of this State is Thakore Saheb Shree Harisinghji Jeysinghji. The history of the origin of the present rule may be summarized in the following few lines. Towards the close of the 16th century of Vikram Samvat two sons of the Hindoo ruling family of Cutch left that province and entered Kathiawad, conquered most part of Halar and then one of the brothers viz. Jam Raval settled at Navanagar and the other Hardholji established his principality at Dhrol of whom the present ruler is descended. The title of the rulers of this State is Thakore Saheb. Thakore Shree Harisinghji is 64 years old. He has two sons, Kumar Shree Dolatsinghji, the heir apparent and Kumar Shree Samatsinghji, the

cadet. The Thakore Saheb's present and only living Rani is the daughter of a Gohel Rajput.

Among the notable events of the year are :—(1) The Thakore Saheb's visit to Rajkot in the month of January to welcome the arrival of our very popular Governor His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke. The Thakore Saheb went to Rajkot on the 12th January and stayed there till the 21st. Most cordial visits were exchanged between His Excellency as well as many of the ruling chiefs and notables of Kathiawad and the short stay at Rajkot was greatly enjoyed. The noble bearing, quiet dignity and withal the charming manners of His Excellency the Governor have since left the most abiding impression on the Thakore Saheb. On the other hand the Thakore Saheb during the said visit was marked and universally respected as one of the few chiefs of the old school who formed part of the distinguished gathering at Rajkot.

(2). Kumar Shree Dipsinghji son of the heir apparent having passed the Diploma examination at the Rajkumar College was withdrawn therefrom and is now with Mr. Tudor Owen the administrator of Palitana receiving practical lessons of administrative work. It is hoped that the Kumar will greatly benefit in company of that experienced officer.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land :—The revenue administration of the State is carried on as under :—

The State has been divided into two Mahals viz. Dhrol and Sarapdad and between the two there are 68 villages of which 32 are Bhayati, 6 majmu, 1½ Kherati and remaining 28½ Khalsa. The majmu Bhayati village of Nathoowadla has this year become solely Bhayati in recognition of the faithful services of the successive Bhayats of that village. We have here not the vighoti but bhagbatai system. As repeated in former reports the latter system suits the cultivators here more than the former. The State gets one third share of all sorts of Kharif products and one fourth of the rabi, few exceptions being in the case of sugar candy and certain vegetables in which cases there are fixed assessments.

Besides the above-mentioned shares the cultivators pay Santi vero in cash in the following manner. Each cultivator of one Santi (100 Vighas or 33 acres) of land pays a sum of Rs. averaging from 14 to 22 according to the quality of the soil. All the Bhayats pay Jama and sudharo cesses

in cash excepting those owning majmu villages who instead of Jama pay a Santi vero which is levied directly from the cultivators thereof. During the year under report a few Khalsa cultivators were given Takavi loans and the Bhayats of course had their takavi and their rukas. Although almost a decade has passed since the terrible famines of 1901 and 1902 devastated the land, bhayats have not totally recovered from the dire effect. They are however gradually joining the State services and have begun to understand their position well.

CHAPTER III.

Police :—I have to make the same remarks as before about the organization of the system. We have two classes of police, regular and irregular. Especially in the capital town of Dhrol and Sarapdad, there are guards of both regular, and irregular police while in the districts there are the irregular the village police and the pasaitas. The regular police are both foot and mounted, their grade is as follows :—

1. The Superintendent.
2. Chief Constable or Fojdars.
3. Jamadars.
4. Havaldars.
5. Naiks.
6. Constables.
7. Village Police and Pasaitas.

As to the arms, they carry muzzle loading sniders of military regulation with bayonet, carbines of old and new pattern and native made guns and swords. Both the mounted and foot police are taught drill and parade. The foot police guard the jail premises where their quarters are situated while both have to go their rounds at night. Kumar Shree Umedsinghji the eldest son of the cadet continues at the head of the police department into which he has infused fresh vigour. I am glad to say that the number of crimes has been dwindling down and the Kumar certainly deserves credit for the able discharge of his duties. The total number of the police all told with the sibandi is 267. Their ratio to the whole population is about 1 to 82 and the ratio to the area of the state is one per each square mile.

Village Police :—In each village we have posted a number of village

police who are also helped by pasaitas or men on service tenure. The police patel is the chief police officer in the village whose duty it is to protect the village and its boundary, look to sanitation and the registration of births and deaths, to submit several revenue returns and so on.

Criminal Justice :—There are four courts of criminal Justice in this State viz two magistrate courts, the Karbhari court and the Hazur court. Their arrangement is as under :—

There is a first class magistrate court at Dhrol and another at Sarapdad ; the Dhrol magistrate having been specially invested with the powers of a Presidency magistrate for cases arising within town limits. Details under this head are given in appendices VII and VIII. The total number of offences taken cognizance of by the two magistrates' courts was 209 and the total number of persons charged with the same was 325 of whom 131 were convicted and the rest discharged. There is an increase in the figures as compared with those in the last year's report but there was hardly any offence of a serious nature.

The state Karbhari's court is the sessions court and also hears appeals against the decisions of the said two courts and lastly the Hazur court presided over by the Thakore Saheb himself is the highest criminal court in the State. During the year under report there was one sessions case and 11 appeals, all disposed of.

Civil Justice :—The same four courts entertain civil powers as well. The two magistrates as Diwani Nyayadhish hear suits to the value of Rs. 2000 being courts of first instance. The Dhrol Nyayadhish court is empowered in addition to hear such suits as were formerly heard by the Kathiawad Rajasthanik court, so it is the Bhayati court of the State. The Karbhari's court hears (1) all orlginal suits above the value of Rs. 2000 (2) first appeals against the Nyayadhish courts and (3) small cause suits to the value of Rs. 500 as regards Dhrol town and the Hazur Court of course enjoys the highest powers of civil jurisdiction. The total number of suits disposed of was 133. The number of money suits on the file was 142. The number of decrees executed was 187. The total number of appeals was 13. This year's figures on the whole compare favourably with those of the last.

4 persons were extradited to the State.

Prisons :—There is one central Jail in Dhrol and a lock-up at Sarapdad. The State Medical Officer is the Superintendent. The health of the prison inmates was excellent, the year having been throughout quite free from diseases.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution :—A:— Weather and crops. The seasons and the crops were little better than in the last year. The rainfall was rather too much in the first half of the monsoon as is shown by the following table.

Name.	April	June	July	September	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Dhrol	...	3·55	22·7	2·28	11·22	0·11	0·59	39·82
Sarapdad	0·65	12·60	10·88	2·82	9·57	...	...	36·52

It will appear that the total rainfall was more than the normal but as it was not evenly distributed in the seasons the crops fell below the proportion of the high number of inches. As to the Kharif crops excessive rainfall spoiled their growth so that *Bajari, Joowar* were only 6 and 8 annas respectively and the same was the case with the pulse grains. The rabi crops however fared better. The outturn of gram and wheat was 12 annas in the rupee and the product of sugar-candy was also good, so also the quality of *til* crops which is known by the name of *Saradia* (sown in the month of September) as distinguished from the *Poorabia til* and *tali* which were very poor. Last year the Sarapdad Mahal had received only 10 inches of rain, it was more fortunate this year.

B. *Wages and labour* :—The condition of the labouring classes was brighter than in the last year. These people have now a very good time of it. The demand for them is really very great and wages have consequently increased especially in the months of April, May and June as people have as usual begun to look to house-building and other works requiring artisan labour.

C. *Forests* :—Babul and palm-trees mainly form the forests of this State. The palm forests are as usual farmed to Ijardars for the manufacture of liquor.

D. *Trade and commerce* :—Dhrol carries on its trade with Jodia and Jamnagar and Sarapdad with Rajkot. The demand for the native made rough cotton cloth (ખાદી) and the woolen blankets (ધાબળા, ધાબળી) was rather greater this year than the last. This manufacture is as it were

monopolized by lower classes of people called Dheds who are very long known in the State to be carrying on this industry.

The paragraph in the last report as to laws about custom will be repeated here with advantage. There are specially enacted local laws as regards customs duties. Duties are minutely levied on articles of food and ware according to the following general rule; two pices per rupee are levied on articles of food and four pies per rupee on all the rest. No export duty is imposed save in the case of tanned leather which is subject to the duty of four pies. The customs of Dhrol town and the Khalsa villages are as a rule farmed every year.

E. *Public works* ;—Repairs of the trunk road and State buildings is the chief item under this head.

F. *General condition of State and people* :—This is on the whole better than the last year. The high prices of food which was the cause of a very loud complaint last year have gone down a little this year to the great relief of the lower and middle classes who were chief sufferers. I must however remark here that at the time of drafting this report prices of edibles such as ghee and so on are rising on account of the marriage season. The cultivators too can be now said to be free from the effects of famine. Thanks to the good outturn of rabi crops some of the Kheduts have been able to store up some quantity of food grain enough to last till the end of the year. The supply of waters in the wells and rivers is ample. The fodder supply though not good will, it is hoped, last till the commencement of the next rains.

The same remarks apply to the condition of the State. The revenue returns show a very little increase over last years.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance :—As is repeated every year our account year begins from the month of Ashad corresponding to July so the figures represent the total revenue for the year beginning from July of 1908 and ending with the June of 1909.

The total gross revenue this year was 170721-10-9 as against 158732-6-9 of last year. There is thus an increase of about Rs. 12000 which is due partly to additional land revenue and partly to high prices.

Of the two debts contracted by the State in the last famines the Go-

vernment loan (of which as stated in the last administration report Rs. 3000 remained to be paid then) has been liquidated in full and the payment of the instalments of the local fund debt has begun, i.e. we have paid this year Rs. 24116-10-8 in lieu of that debt (just in the beginning of this month we have paid Rs. 3000).

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics :—Under this head comes the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dispensary at Dhrol together with another, at Sarapdad. The average daily attendance of patients during the year under report was 114.

Plague raged for a time in a village of the State, otherwise the general health of the people was good.

Number of persons vaccinated during the year was 959.

The number of births and deaths respectively were 830 and 437.

CHAPTER VII.

Education —The usual annual report submitted by the Educational Inspector of the State with full details has been forwarded to the Agency Educational Officer. There are 8 Schools in this State of which three are in Dhrol town and five in the villages. The number includes one girl School and one middle School. As was mentioned in the last report the fourth standard was opened in the middle school and it has been a distinct success. There is a cry from the public for the fifth standard and the matter is under consideration. Two village schools are still non-working but there are signs that the Bhayats will in a short time try to shake off their lethargy and send their sons to schools. The private institutions in Dhrol town viz. the Sanskrit and Jain Shalas and the Mehomadan Madresa are thriving apace.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Relation with native States :—Our relation with the native States continue to be friendly and recently at the time of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Rajkot in January last, the personal relations were strengthened a good deal by the Thakore Saheb having exchanged visits with many

of the chiefs present there. The ruling house of Dhrol is connected with ties of blood with Jamnagar, Morvi, Gondal, Rajkot and other Talukas, and by relation with Palitana, Vankaner, Limbdi and Lathi &c. This year about 10 or 12 boundary disputes with the State of Jamnagar were amicably settled in pursuance of the wholesome advice offered by his Excellency the Governor at the time of his last visit to Rajkot.

Kumars—About Kumar Shree Dipsinghji going to Palitana I have already spoken in Chapter I. Kumar Shri Umedsingji is working as Police Superintendent as said above. Kumars Shree Fatehsingji and Narsingji, sons of the cadet, are studying in the Talukdari Girasia school at Wadhwan.

Gazette—Dhrol Darbari Gazette continues to appear monthly and is exchanged with all the Native States of Kathiawad (issuing Gazettes) as well as with Kutch and Baroda.

Special enactments.—Among these are (1) the direct arrangement arrived at by this State with Baroda and Kathiawad Agency with regard to certain matters about police inquiries, as also (2) the prohibition of the newspaper "Talwar" into the territories of the State.

Cattle disease—Cattle were this year almost free from diseases.

Just as this report was going to press the extremely sad and sudden announcement of the demise of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was received by wire on the night of the 7th instant. The news came like a bolt from the blue. The Thakore Saheb and the whole royal family and people at large were literally shocked when it was realized that such an august, benevolent, peace-loving emperor and the son of the late lamented Queen Victoria the Good had passed away from our midst in such a tragic manner. In memory of such a saintly King as Edward VII all the offices and schools were ordered to be closed and work to be suspended altogether for four days and several charities were performed. May his soul rest in peace!

MULSHANKER D. DAVE,

Chief Karbhari, Dhrol State.

Dated 31st May 1910

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Dhrol State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1909-10.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Mulshanker Dayaram Dave.	Chief Karbhari.	from 1899.	upto the present day.	

MULSHANKER D. DAVE

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Dhrol State, during the year 1909-10.

No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code & Criminal Procedure Code ...	Yes.	They have long been in force.	
2	Civil Procedure Code	Do.	Do.	
3	Spirit of Registration act & rules of local registration...	Do.	Do.	
4	Cruelty towards animals etc. Act	Do.	Do.	
5	Spirit of Limitation Act & local rules of limitation	Do.	Do.	
6	Evidence Act	Do.	Do.	
7	Spirit of contract Stamp Acts& localStamp rules	Do.	Do.	

ATTACHED DAVE

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Dhrol State,

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions of Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalay														
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery														
Infantry...														
Imperial Service Troops..														
TOTAL..														

Mulshankar Dayaram Dave
Chief Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, in the Dhrol State, for the year 1909-10.

No.	Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Regular and irregular Police	84	...	8437-9-2	14	...	...	9	...	25	...	25 Police Patels 102 Pasaitas 86 Village Police 16 Pagis 102
2	Other sibandi	56	...	4120-14-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		140	...	12558-7-6	14	...	...	9	...	25	...	127

MULSHANKER D. DAVE

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Dhrol State during the year

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dhrol State	46	77	76	108	96	108	45	75	31	33	59.2	69.4	59.2	69.4	

Mulshankar Dayaram Dave
Chief Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Dhrol State, during the year 1909-10

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhrol.	1200-3-8	351-14-11	737-14-8	142—5-3	61·41	40·45	

MULSHANKER D. DAVE

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Dhrol State, during the year 1909-10.

Description of offences	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Numbes of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Dhrol State.	6	209	215	109	150	325	131	3	7	14	16	91	...	131	194	...	...	35	...	1	3	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	

[illegible]

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Dhrol State, during the year 1909-10.

No.	Name of Courts of the State	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1909-10*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
		1908-1909	1909-1910		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1908-1909	1909-1910							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Dhrol State.	145	209	13	108	20	167	...	17	201	325	51	143	131	...	...	...	

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Dhrol State, during the year

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Dhrol state	11	0	0	10	5	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Mulshankar Dayaram Dave
Chief Karbhari Dhrol state

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Dhrol State, during the year 1909-10.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year. for 1909-10		Closing balance. 1909-10		Suits filed during present year										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration	
																									y.m.d	
Dhrol State	20	9	104	145	124	154	115	133	9	21	R. A. P. 12061-3-5½	2	142	1	115	24	4	...	9	26	38	7	62	R. A.P. 10137-7-5½	0-1-14	One suit of other rights is not such as to be valued in money.

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for preset year	Applications brought to the register.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance		Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Bhaal State	80	86	14598-12-0	218	213	298	299	212	187	86	112	74	25	13	

MULSHANKER D. DAVE

APPENDIX XII.

Statement shewing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Dhrol State, during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Dhrol Hajur Court and Karbhari Court	2	...	13	13	15	13	15	13	...	...	1903-6-3	1513-10-3	4	9	5	3	4	1	1	...	1	...	0-5-21	0-3-6

MULSHANKER D. DAVE

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Dhrol State, during the year 1909-10.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
Dhrol	1	8	41	36	49	10·93	6·04	2	482-13-1	3.17	
Sarapdad	1										
	2										

MULSHANKER D. DAVE.

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Dhrol State, during the year 1909-10

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registersd.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dhrol...	17	27	8	15	1	...	...	...	8	12	...	...	17	27	11198-10-0	38982-7-0	...	...	...	...	

MULSHANKER D. DAVE

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year .

Description.	Past year.			Present year,			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	fees realised.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	fees realised.	
Sale-deed	8	2238-0	6-0-0	12	4479-12-0	12-8-0	
Mortgage	1	58-10-0	1-8-0	1	345-8-0	1-8-0	
Total	17	11198-10-0	52-0-0	27	38982-7-0	198-8-0	

Mulchampoo Dayaram Sam
Chief Karkhani Sholapur

APPENDIX XVI

Receipts & expenditure of the Municipality in the Dhrol State during the year

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year			Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.	Total in current year.	Past.	Present.		
Dhrol State	0	284-4-0	319-3-9		980-8-9	1039-3-0		

Mulshanker Dayaram Dave
Chief Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Dhrol State, for the year 1909-10.

State.	April 1909.	May 1909.	June 1909.	July 1909.	August 1909.	September 1909.	October 1909.	November 1909.	December 1909.	January 1910.	February 1910.	March 1910.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Dhrol	...	...	3-55	22-7	2-28	11-22	0-11	...	0-59	...	...	...	39-82	28-36	30-74	
Sarapdad	0-65	...	12-60	10-88	2-82	9-57	...	...	0-22	...	...	...	36-74	10-38	26-63	

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to the prices of staple food-grains in the Dhrol State, for the year 1909-10.

Articles.	During March past year..	During March present year	Remarks.
	£ per Rupee.		
Wheat	21	23	
Bajri	24	24	
Juwar	27	36	
Rice	18	18	
Udad	19	20	
Mag	27	25	
Gram (Chana)	24	35	

MULSHANKER D. DAVE

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure on public Works in the Dhrol State, during the year 1909-10.

Description of works	State funds,			Local funds.			Total	
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original	Repairs.	Total		
Road repair		249-3-3	6434-5-0				6434-5-0	
Darbari buildings		6185-1-9						

MULCHANDER D. DAVE

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XX

Agricultural Stock in the Dhrol State during the year

District.	Year.	Horses & cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Female buffalors.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep & goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Dhrol State	1909-10	7907	5706	331	1522	234	172	59	1921	39334	2509	59	60	1093	

Mulchandra Dayaram Dave
Chief Karbhari Dhrol State

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the excise shops & excise revenue of the Dhrol State during the year

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Dhrol state	1	586-14-0	1	840-5-6	1	385-2-0	-	-	3	1812-5-6	

Mulchand Jayaram Jani
Chief Karbhari Dhrol State

Statement showing receipts and Disbursement of the Dhrol

No.	Number of Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Balance at the commencement of the year Samvat 1965 Cash 5689-14-5. Grains 22116-0-9,	27805	15	2	
1	Land Revenue.	125936	12	8	
2	Sayar.	4475	12	0	
3	Excise revenue such as Mandvi & others.	22600	14	4	
4	Law and Justice.	4265	0	6	
5	Education.	591	9	0	
6	Rent of State buildings.	216	8	0	
7	Miscellaneous receipts.	510	12	3	
8	Granery receipts.	5034	6	3	
9	Interest....	7089	15	9	
	Total of items 1 to 9.....	170721	10	9	
10	Debts remaining due to Government Local Fund and other creditors at the end of Samvat 1965. ...	343478	8	9	
	Local Fund Loan 157171-12-4 Government Loan 2500—0-0 Other debts 183806-12-5				
11	Outstanding at the end of the year Samvat 1964. ...	94048	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
	Total of items 1 to 11.....	608248	9	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
	Grand total with balance.....	636054	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$	

XXII.

State during the year 1909-10 (Samvat 1965.)

No.	Number of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Justice, revenue and account department.	13324	8	0	
2	Jail.	482	13	1	
3	Police.	12558	7	6	
4	Peshkashi and other Falas.	11439	1	10	
5	Vakils establishment in Agency.	1998	1	6	
6	Bardas expenses.	3251	8	8	
7	Education.	3293	14	1	
8	Agriculture garden &c.	4568	2	10	
9	Public works department.	6434	5	1½	
10	Expenses of the Chief, Kumars and Ranis.... ...	40896	0	6	
11	Stable expenses including horses, bullocks &c. ..	14571	3	6	
12	Allowance, pension, dharmada.	2825	14	0	
13	Municipality.	1039	3	0	
14	Dispensary.	5230	12	3	
15	Simada expenses.	424	7	9	
16	Kumars education (College expenses).	8984	4	6	
17	Remission.	41	14	6	
18	Miscellaneous and unexpencted (including Thakore				
19	Saheb's and heirapparent's sickness expense &c.) ...	4367	6	6	
	Interest &c.	673	8	0½	
	Total of items 1 to 19..... ...	136405	9	2	
20	Payment towards different debts.	31571	3	1½	
	Local Fund Loans interest 7858—9-5 Government Loan 22263-12-7 21053-11-3 towards principal. 1210—1-4 „ interest.				
	Other miscellaneous debts. 1448-13-1½				
21	Debts remaining.	343478	8	9	
	Local Fund Loan 157171-12-4 Government Loan. 2500—0-0 Other debts. 183806-12-5				
22	Outstanding at the end of Samvat 1965.	98598	13	8	
	Total.....	610054	2	8½	
	Balance at the end of the year Samvat 1965. ...	26000	5	7	
	Cash 2011-10-4 Grain 23988—3-3				
	Grand Total.....	636054	8	3½	

MUSHAVER D. DAVE

Karbhari Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Dhrol State during the year 1909-10.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Dhrol.	7908	...	...	...	...	...	5230-12-3	114	

MULSHANKER D. DAVE

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Dhrol State, for the year 1909-10

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths.		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Dhrol State.	21906	793	830	37	...	499	437	...	62	36·2	37·88	22·77	19·94	

BUCHANAN D. D. 15

Karbhari, Dhrol State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Dhrol State for the year 1909-10.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Middle School.	74	75	53	61	...	838	...	
6	6	Gujrati Schools.	379	383	295	307	...	...	2045	
1	1	Girl school.	90	75	57	55	...	...	418	
8	8		543	533			...	838	2463	

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Karbhari, Dhrol State.

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